THE

DANGERS

WHICH THREATEN

EUROPE;

The chief cauſes of the ill-ſucceſs of the laſt Campaign;

WHAT

Errors to be avoided, and what meaſures to be adopted, in order to render the preſent one deciſive in favour of the real Friends of Good Order and Peace.

From the French of M. MALLET DU PAN.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

THE ÆRAS OF EVENTS

SUBSEQUENT TO THE

REVOLUTION OF FRANCE;

And a Proclamation iſſued by the Generals of the Army of the Royaliſts in La Vendeé, Britanny, &c. &c.

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—1795.—

THE

DANGERS

WHICH THREATEN

EUROPE, &c.

J'appelle un chat un chat, & Rolet un fripon. BOILEAU.

ALL Europe is at preſent in an unprecedented ſituation; ſhe has to contend with enemies truly formidable by their number, their courage and their reſources of every kind, but far more dangerous from the plots which they hatch in ſecret; by their criminal indifference as to the means of ſucceſs; by their anarchic and diſmembering principles, ſo well calculated to lead the multitude aſtray; by the extenſive correſpondence they have formed in every country, with all ranks, even with the perſon of miniſters—Reſpect withholds my pen, and prevents me from depicting to the aſtoniſhment of future generations far more illuſtrious perſonages.

It is *a deadly war*, as the regicides themſelves have had ſo great reaſon to term it; the monſter of anarchy muſt periſh, or Europe muſt expect ſoon to ſee the downfal of all thrones; the diſſolution of every tie of ſubordination and friendly intercourſe; the annihilation and contempt of all religion; the ſubverſion,

verſion of all rectitude; the violent uſurpation of all property; and the maſſacre of half its inhabitants: ſuch is the only regeneration that we can and ought reaſonably to expect from thoſe who have imbrued their ſacrilegious hands in the blood of the moſt juſt of kings, and from the uniſon of all upon earth that is moſt completely vitiated; for, as ſoon as guilt became prevalent in France, as ſoon as the ſhattered baſis of the vaſt machine threatened approaching deſtruction, the refuſe and ſcandal of mankind were ſeen to croud from all parts towards the center of corruption, in like manner as famiſhed hyenas, attracted by the effluvia of carcaſes, are ſeen to gather together, in order to ſhare the remains of them.

This war is by no means to be compared to ordinary wars, already ſo hateful, but at leaſt always circumſcribed by ſome laws which diminiſh the horrors of them, interrupted by ſome ceſſations of hoſtilities which give reſpite to mankind, and followed by a peace which permits the hope of a reparation of loſſes. Here, no quarter, no intermiſſion; it is a devaſtating monſter, which has already ravaged the ſoil which gave it birth, and againſt which the neighbouring countries have been compelled to take up arms, under pain of experiencing the ſame fate; it is ſocial order, ſtruggling againſt barbarity; it is in ſome meaſure nature concentrating her efforts, not to relapſe into annihilation and chaos. Who would believe that Europe had ſeen originate and increaſe in ſize, without horror, that torrent, the origin and progreſs of which ſo plainly indicated devaſtation,

without

without being aware that it was particularly deſtructive to its ſafety, or without at leaſt endeavouring to check it? Had not thoſe who directed the courſe of it been kept within bounds, by apprehenſions and timid conſiderations, which they have ſince ſo effectually ſurmounted; had they, at the firſt attacks of *Mons* and of *Tournai*, combined that unanimity in meaſures with that boldneſs in execution which at preſent renders the ſafety of nations doubtful, the evils which I am now portraying, only that meaſures may be taken to avert them, had already inundated the ſurface of Europe, the whole univerſe were a vaſt field of blood and ſlaughter; and this is no idle ſpeculation, no illuſive apprehenſion. *Such was their ſtrength*, and ere it were poſſible to muſter a ſufficiency to ſtop it, half of Germany and Holland had been reduced; they would have accumulated their immenſe treaſures; they would every where have ſlaughtered loyal ſubjects, and armed their thouſands of partiſans, and that croud of weak minded people whoſe deciſions are influenced by chance alone; both of thoſe, after having rendered themſelves ſo obnoxious to legal authority, would ſoon have evinced the ſame energy to annihilate even the laſt veſtiges of it; the train of combuſtible matter pervaded the whole, and in this firſt moment of irreſolution, of diſmay, of improvidence and of ſtupor, the conflagration had been general.

Divine providence has otherwiſe ordained it, for in vain do we ſearch elſewhere for the cauſes of events which have ſo ſtrangely defeated the calculations of human

human prudence. Let thoſe who are untaught by experience, and have learned nothing in the ſchool of adverſity, no longer bring in oppoſition theſe great words devoid of meaning, the *incorruptible fidelity of the troops—natural goodneſs of the people—attachment to ſovereigns.*

Guilt, when fortunate, ever finds abettors and proſelytes. Before that fatal æra, were there in exiſtence any troops more loyal, and in whoſe breaſts honour was a more powerful incentive? Well then, they aſſembled almoſt without an effort under the ſtandards of rebellion. Was there ever known a people more benign, more affectionate, more hoſpitable; that poſſeſſed in a more eminent degree all the ſocial virtues? Well then, it is at preſent a nation of cannibals, of blood-thirſty anthropophagi, eager for ſlaughter; and the deluges of blood which they are inceſſantly ſhedding ſeem but to ſtimulate their inſatiable thirſt. In ſhort, have the annals of hiſtory preſerved the remembrance of a nation more remarkable for a ſpecies of idolatry for its kings, that has given more affecting and more frequent proofs of it? And the moſt juſt of ſovereigns, the beſt and moſt loyal of men, he who united the piety of *Saint Louis* to the paternal tenderneſs of *Henry the Fourth*—the good *Louis the Sixteenth*, in ſhort, periſhed on a ſcaffold: his laſt words to his people were expreſſions of good will and of love; and at the very moment when the fatal axe terminates the courſe of ſo worthy a life, the air reſounds with acclamations of joy; all France is in arms to uphold his executioners; they

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come at the expiration of a year to the place of execution to inſult the memory of their auguſt victim, and the anniverſary of this execrable murder is celebrated throughout the whole kingdom by rejoicings and patriotic hymns.

So many and ſo dreadful examples have notwithſtanding been only productive of tranſient impreſſions, even on thrones. It might be ſaid, that the ſpirit of blindneſs encourages the victims, whilſt phrenzy actuates the executioners; in one moment a preternatural and irreſiſtible power ſeems arming the latter with the ſword, and impelling the former with rapid ſtrides to their inevitable deſtruction. Reliance is placed on treaties, on a perfect neutrality, as though it were poſſible for durable treaties to exiſt with the tiger; as though, to have nothing to fear from the effects of his fury, it were ſufficient not to exaſperate him: dependance is placed on diſtance, as though the thunderbolt needed much time to ſpread devaſtation afar; as though all thoſe forming the ſame electric chain did not in ſome meaſure experience, at the ſame moment, the ſame concuſſion. It ſeems as if they trifled with a revolution which threatens a general overthrow, a total uſurpation, which does not conceal its plan, and which daily acquires freſh means of putting it in execution. None but ſordid views are entertained, none but the ſhallow and unſupported calculations of egotiſm are made, when the devouring flames ariſe from every part of the great ſocial edifice, and when the concurrence of all minds is not more than adequate to

the taſk of impeding their threatening progreſs. When it would be of ſo great advantage to be juſt within, and externally terrible, partial meaſures are made uſe of againſt the common enemy, and the remaining efforts tend to create new ones.

In ſo uncommon a ſituation of affairs, it is permitted, it is enjoined every friend to good order, to make himſelf heard: when a terrible conflagration is diſcovered, it behoves every one to check its ravages: let us ſeize the favourable opportunity while it is yet time. Let us therefore no longer be ignorant of the ſtrength of the regicides; a great proportion of our calamities originates in having miſtaken or in having deſpiſed it too much: let us reſerve all our contempt for their principles. I am going on the moſt ſimple and moſt inconteſtible foundation; a vaſt kingdom, on which nature ſeems to have laviſhed all her favours, abounding in ſtrong places, where art has exhauſted all its reſources; an immenſe and naturally warlike people, whoſe indefatigable activity will ever counterpoiſe the greater part of the advantages of its enemies, diſtinguiſhed from other nations by an impetuoſity ſeldom reſiſted; numerous and well furniſhed arſenals; incredible reſources of ingenuity and good conduct, which ever place it in a ſituation to repair the greater part of its loſſes with diſpatch; a corps of experienced engineers, the moſt conſiderable, and undeniably the beſt ordnance in Europe—Such is the real ſituation of the ſtrength and reſources of France, in ordinary circumſtances.

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Let us now add to ſo many combined advantages thoſe which are actually furniſhed by her preſent dilemma: the annihilation of commerce and navigation, of all the arts of luxury, of a crowd of profeſſions and trades, at firſt exaſperated thoſe who acquired from them the means of ſubſiſtence: in theſe firſt moments of diſmemberment and tyranny, foreign powers might have depended on the great number of this gang of malcontents; but ſince that time, terrified by inſtances of rigor, convinced of the danger and inutility of their efforts, inveigled by every kind of illuſion, and impelled by the want of ſubſiſtence, they put themſelves in the ſervice of their executioners, they became the inſtruments of their vengeance; almoſt all of them entered either into thoſe bands of people kept in pay at *Paris* and in the provinces, for the purpoſe of renewing diſmay and rapine in every ſhape, or into thoſe hordes of the frontiers, reſembling thoſe of the ancient *Normans*, who went to ſpread devaſtation and ſeek death afar, becauſe their native ſoil could not yield them a ſubſiſtence. At firſt they only followed the imperious voice of hunger, but preſently connected with whatever is moſt depraved, they themſelves became the models of corruption, and thenceforward any return to a tranquil and induſtrious way of living is no longer in their power; for it is worthy of obſervation, that the life of camps and armies, however toilſome it may be, whatever activity it may require, does but form uſeleſs men, or hereafter dangerous to ſociety. Thus, by degrees, idleneſs and hunger

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have filled France with villains; that vaſt kingdom is transformed into a camp, thick ſet with bayonets; the foundries and armouries have acquired an extraordinary activity; innumerable armies have lined the frontiers, and new ones were raiſed, as it were by enchantment, wherever an unforeſeen event has on a ſudden required their preſence. We have had but too many occaſions to be convinced of it in the different periods of the war of *la Vendée*, at *Lyons*, *Marſeilles*, *Bourdeaux*, *Toulon*, *&c.*

That ſeminary of men, a new generation of whom, reared in the midſt of alarms, is inceſſantly coming to repair loſſes, has now no other exiſtence but the war. Taught even by their misfortunes, ever diſtinguiſhed by treaſon, and rewarded with the heads of generals; encouraged by more or leſs brilliant ſucceſſes againſt their enemies; actuated by the deſire of plunder, and perſuaſions moſt treacherouſly vile; intoxicated by a fanaticiſm which inſpired the moſt tranquil nations with all its phrenzy—which gave birth to reiterated inſtances of heroiſm among nations the leaſt inclined to war; conducted by leaders who have only the alternative of the ſcaffold or ſucceſs, and who cannot obtain that horrid ſucceſs but by the total ſubverſion of empires; too deeply immerſed in guilt; too much addicted to licentiouſneſs and debauchery, not to foreſee, with diſmay, the re-eſtabliſhment of good order; ever lulled by the ſeducing hope of being on the eve of beginning a new career, in the midſt of opulence and peace, enriched with the ſpoils of their victims—every thing concurs

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in evincing that the rebels of France will ever combine with the eager valor of the ancient French, a ferocity unknown before, and that formidable perſeverance which appeared incompatible with the impetuoſity and fickleneſs of their diſpoſition.

Could we yet lay aſide our apprehenſions, in 1794, with that herd of idle ſpeculators and ignorant politicians, who are inceſſantly repeating, as during the firſt ſix months of the revolution, that nothing violent can be of long duration, and that conſequently, the extraordinary efforts of France evidently portend their approaching period? But it is too manifeſt that this general maxim can have no reference to the preſent ſituation of affairs. Why flatter ourſelves with ſeeing effects terminate, when cauſes are daily acquiring a freſh degree of energy? Does fire, which is the emblem of activity, become extinguiſhed by a continual ſupply of fuel? Does not Veſuvius, which about 1800 years ago buried *Herculanum* and *Pompeia* in deluges of lava, now daily ſpread devaſtation? And why then ſhould that vehement activity, from which proceeds the preſent ſituation of affairs, and which every thing concurs in ſupporting, promiſe you ſo ſpeedy an end to your calamities? It is moſt undoubtedly to be compared to a violent fever, which will be followed by a deadly weakneſs. But from what principles do you calculate the duration of the paroxiſm? The vaſt edifice of the French revolution will, no doubt, end in ruin, becauſe it is built on a quick ſand, and all its parts want cement and connection; but it is probable

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that a great part of the preſent generation will be extinct, and that all Europe will be clad in a general mourning, ere the period arrives, the date of which they are inceſſantly aſcertaining with ſo ridiculous a prophetic faith.

Let us proceed to the ſtate of their finances, to that primum mobile of governments which always ends by determining the victory; and let all illuſion vaniſh if we find them poſſeſſed of reſources adequate to an indefinite ſupport of this Coloſſus of power.

The villains who are at the head of the preſent government of France have uſurped poſſeſſion of two thirds of the territory of that mighty kingdom, and of a vaſt quantity of precious effects of an incredible value, by adding to the crown domains the property of the clergy and nobility; they have for a long time been daily ſwelling that torrent of depredation, by the ſpoils of the crowd of victims they are ſacrificing; and ſhould they ſtill continue with the ſame voracity the war they have declared againſt all men of property, they will ſoon be maſters of every thing: all France will be the inheritance of triumphant guilt; in its bloody hands will center all riches, all means of ſubſiſtence.

An enormous bulk of aſſignats, the emiſſion of which is unbounded, and of which fear enforces the circulation through the whole extent of the kingdom, without remonſtrance, and without oppoſition, provides for the payment of all internal demands; the true explanation of which is, that the pay of the troops, their victualling, their equipment, their marches,

marches, &c. in ſhort, every thing which exhauſts the reſources of foreign powers, coſt the Convention nothing, ſince it has converted paper-mills into mints, and has ſo far ſubjected France, as to hazard every thing without caution and without fear. In this manner is now ſpent in ſix weeks more than that former government, ſo much condemned, ever did in a whole year, at the time of its greateſt laceration; and, nevertheleſs, it would be very improper to ſee in this terrible profuſion the moſt trifling cauſe of being exhauſted; as, to be exhauſted, it is neceſſary there be a diſproportion between efforts and reſources; and in this inſtance reſources are renewed, as it were by enchantment, in proportion to neceſſities.

I grant there are ſome expences which abſolutely require ſpecie; but is there as much in the poſſeſſion of all the ſovereigns put together, as the Convention have been able to procure by the ſpoliation of all the churches, of the treaſures of the crown, and of coin found in the hands of that multitude of perſons whoſe riches alone have occaſioned their being arreſted or ſacrificed as ſuſpected perſons; by the plunder of the opulent cities of *Lyons* and of *Marſeilles*, and the ſequeſtration of every article of gold and ſilver, whereſoever it could be found? It is by means of that coin profuſely dealt out, that it employs emiſſaries in all countries, that it receives from neutral powers, and even from its enemies, grain and other articles of conſumption which it could not do without; for I am far from coinciding with

thoſe

thoſe perſons who imagine that the greater part of thoſe cargoes which are inceſſantly landed in the ports of France, are as many gratuitous ſuccours ſent by their worthy brethren, the foreign patriots. I have had it ſufficiently in my power to ſtudy that deſcription of men, to be able to aver, that intereſt is their ruling paſſion, even in preference to that of doing evil: the French have nothing to expect from them but ſanguinary wiſhes and negative exploits, looking forward to that æra of guilt, when they will be in a ſituation to glut their vengeance with certitude and impunity. How diſtreſſing it is to be convinced, more and more every day, that to be deeply immerſed in guilt, the greater part of mankind only require to be reſigned to their natural depravity! But let us reſume the ſtatement of the reſources of the preſent government of France.

Are the armies in want of any thing? Does a ſupply of ſome neceſſaries, ſuch as ſhoes or ſhirts, meet with any retardment? Theſe articles are put in requiſition through the whole country; immediately every one haſtens to ſtrip; and the beſt diſpoſed man, and for that reaſon more open to the ſhafts of malevolence, will make himſelf conſpicuous by the magnitude of his *pſuedo patriotic* gifts, too fortunate in ſaving his head at the price of like ſacrifices. What may be ſaid of the moſt trifling things, ſuch as lint or old linen for dreſſing wounds, has reference to every article in general, without exception; nothing more is requiſite to procure men and horſes, to make artillery and armies go poſt; the

the ſignature of the firſt ſcoundrel whom the Convention has inveſted with its full powers, effects, as it were by a taliſmanic charm, in twice twenty-four hours, what ſovereigns cannot bring about under ſeveral months, and by laviſhing their treaſures.

We could make many other obſervations, which would all tend to demonſtrate that the French unite innumerable advantages againſt their enemies, particularly in the preſent horrid dilemma which agitates them; for what ſovereign, what deſpot ſoever, could once dare to do what the pretended regenerators of France have inceſſantly been doing theſe four years paſt? A trifling exciſe, haughtily impoſed by neceſſity, for the ſupport of the property and the exiſtence of thoſe on whom it is levied, is the ſubject of a thouſand complaints, of innumerable remonſtrances; whilſt every thing is arbitrarily diſpoſed of in France, and the leaſt murmur would be the death warrant of the wretch whom they plunder, in order to have it more in their power to oppreſs him.

It were eaſy to evince the great importance of a conſideration which nothing can controvert. The regicides are fighting on their own dunghills, ſurrounded with fortreſſes, which facilitate their attacks, ſecure their retreat, and give reſt to their armies; they have the aſſurance of being able to repair their loſſes without difficulty. The allies, on the contrary, are in an enemy's country, beſet with mal-contents and ſpies; their territory, expoſed on every ſide, is only ſecured by thoſe places they can reduce; their loſſes cannot be repaired under a long time, with extraordinary

extraordinary difficulties and expence; in ſhort, they require a long train of brilliant and uninterrupted ſucceſſes in order to attain their ends; and ſhould it happen that victory was for only one day in favour of fanatic impetuoſity, backed by a great ſuperiority of numbers—all would irretrievably be loſt.

What muſt we then deduce from ſo many ſad and inconteſtible truths? The very reverſe of what that crowd of evil minded perſons, by whom you are beſet, are adviſing you, becauſe it is in general found policy to purſue an oppoſite line of conduct to that pointed out by the enemy; they require a peace which cannot be granted—wage war to the laſt; for it is impoſſible to treat but with a generous foe. What would be ſaid of peaceable navigators, who, after innumerable provocations, injuries and threats, ſhould at length agree to unite their ſtrength againſt a pirate from whom they have nothing to expect but ſlavery or death; if preſently after they were ſeen reſigning themſelves ſubmiſſive victims, and wiſhing to treat with that ſame pirate, becauſe they found more reſiſtance than they at firſt expected; and that, without reflecting that the little uniſon and harmony in their efforts was the firſt obſtacle to their ſucceſs, at the very moment when a little more perſeverance, and the concurrence of all the methods in their power, would have rid the ſeas of that devaſtating ſcourge, and become the guarantee of their future ſafety.

Let us ſuppoſe a veſſel having on board a great number of paſſengers of all ranks, of all nations; private

private piques, difference of language, all concur in making them total ſtrangers to each other, perhaps enemies. A leak is ſprung, and for a long while no one is alarmed at its progreſs; they, however, begin to foreſee the danger, and ſome of them go briſkly to work; whilſt the reſt, to cloak their ill will, alledge for an excuſe their weakneſs, or their perſonal ſecurity in the midſt of the general diſmay. The danger at length becomes imminent; the moment of illuſion is paſt; the picture of death is preſent to their imaginations; in the twinkling of an eye it has ſuſpended all hatred—has almoſt done away even the difference of language; they all underſtand each other; they all muſter ſtrength to attain the ſame end; the propinquity of the ſhore inſpires freſh ardor, and the veſſel ere long arrives ſafe in port. The application is by no means equivocal; the allegory is ſimple enough; but it is one, however eaſy to be underſtood; and henceforward truth muſt appear naked. Europe is that veſſel threatened with approaching ſubmerſion; all ſovereigns have to reproach themſelves with that drowſy and fatal apathy for a long time; and even now, whilſt ſome are exhauſting themſelves in efforts for the ſafety of the whole, the public finger points out others who refuſe to ſecond them, and who, perhaps, thwart their deſigns. God grant, however, that the aptneſs of the compariſon may not end there, and that the urgency of the danger may at length open their eyes while it is yet time! I am not doubtful of the ſucceſs of their combined efforts; Paris is

the object at which they ought to aim; but let them not forget that the campaign of 1794 will be the irrevocable decision of their destinies.

It is, without doubt, that unanimity, that precious harmony, which ought to be the object of your most ardent wishes; but if we ever have the good fortune to see the concurrence of all minds and all efforts towards the same object, it will still be useful to turn to advantage the salutary lessons of experience, and to make use of new tactics against an enemy who has thrown every thing into confusion. It is too evident that there has been more than one cause of regret as to the employment of the forces during the campaign of 1793. I wish to forget the preceding one; I respect the impenetrable veil which conceals its operations, and I turn my eyes from the unprecedented calamities which were the consequence of it, in order to consider, with satisfaction, the epocha so glorious for the Austrian arms.

Breda was taken; the important fortress of Maëstricht, bombarded with vigor, was threatened with approaching ruin; Holland was on the eve of being usurped, and of insuring forever the triumph of guilt. Something miraculous was requisite to avert the tempest; the Prince de *Cobourg*, although still in expectation of several considerable reinforcements, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season and the great inferiority of his forces, attempted it without hesitation; there was not a moment to lose. This heroic resolution was crowned with a success unprecedented in the annals of history: on all sides

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the regicides, diſmayed, diſperſed, cut to pieces, leaving magazines and artillery, fled in diſorder before a little army, and in that ſame country which the combination of all their forces could only take by inches, from a body of fifteen thouſand men, worn out by fatigue. They ſeemed to rally at *Nerwinde*, at the call of the intrepid *Dumourier*, but to add new luſtre to the triumph of their conquerors, numbers, impetuoſity, the delirium of deſpair, all yielded to the unparalleled intrepidity of the brave Auſtrians, and to the conduct of their worthy leaders: never had Fame to celebrate ſo rapid, ſo brilliant exploits; every day, each hour was the ſignal of ſome new ſucceſs: that triumphant march can be compared to nothing but the impetuous waves of the ocean, which overwhelm every thing in their way, and reject, far on the ſhore, all the impurities which defile its boſom.

Of what good fortune do not theſe firſt ſucceſſes appear the welcome harbingers? The diſgrace of *Dumourier*, that man, far leſs dangerous from his extraordinary talents than from his profound villainy, took place almoſt at the ſame time; the vigorous blow with which he ſtruck *Bournonville*, and the four deputies who came to communicate to him the ſupreme orders of the Conventional tenniscourt; his great influence over the troops, whom he had almoſt perſuaded into the reſolution of marching towards *Paris*, all ſeemed to proclaim that the laſt hour of guilt was at length arrived. A croud of childiſh inattentions, which the thirſt of revenge

revenge and the delirium of pride can hardly account for, rendered entirely abortive the great plan which in one day only would have broken the ſceptre of the Convention; but at leaſt it muſt of courſe have produced a total diſmemberment, a conſternation, from which the greateſt advantages might have been promiſed. The enlightened and impartial obſerver beheld with grief and aſtoniſhment the inaction of the allies, whilſt *Dampierre* was rapidly gathering around him the remains of the army, and putting himſelf in a ſituation very ſoon to moleſt the conquerors.

Full of reſpect for the deſigns and talents of the Auſtrian Generals, I ſuppoſe that their conduct was influenced by weighty reaſons; I imagine they wiſhed to wait for reinforcements of men and of artillery, in order to be certain of ſtriking heavier blows; but, in fighting Frenchmen eſpecially, could this ſupply of forces be put in competition with the advantage of profiting by the general terror inſpired by the Auſtrian name? Since that time all their efforts have been crowned with victory. But it ſeems as though they never thought of taking advantage of theſe ſucceſſes; each vigorous ſtroke was the ſignal of a long inactivity, which has occaſioned the loſs of almoſt all the advantages of it. Minds, ſtruck with diſmay, have always had time to grow compoſed; and yet it is that ſalutary terror which ought ever to have been *the order of the day*, to make uſe of an expreſſion thoſe miſcreants apply to their victims, it is that which cauſed, and has ſupported the revolution; and ſhould it not powerfully aſſiſt in deſtroying

deſtroying its own monſtrous work, it is too much to be feared that the efforts of powers will but aggravate the calamities of mankind to a far greater degree.

The effect of that terror has been evinced, when, after the famous ſiege of *Valenciennes*, ſo long delayed, ſo feebly carried on for ſome moments, and followed, like the reſt of the operations, by a deadly indolence, they preſented themſelves before the camp of *Ceſar*. With what pleaſure one can refer to that brilliant event, when nothing could hearten the Conventional army; neither that ſituation which nature ſeemed to have wiſhed to render impregnable, nor thoſe immenſe works on which art had recently exhauſted all its reſources, nor that dreadful artillery with which the numerous redoubts were briſtled! Diſmay preceded the arms of the allies, till then ever victorious; their intrepidity, guided by ſkilful tactics, had not yet known obſtacles. The ſame conſideration agitates the minds of the regicides; to try a new conteſt is, in the eyes of all, expoſing themſelves to a new defeat; and they were ſeen to deſert, without ſtriking a ſingle blow, at the mere approach of the enemy, that ſame camp which twenty thouſand arms had juſt put in a ſituation, ſaid they, to make a victorious reſiſtance againſt all its efforts; which was very lately repreſented to the Convention as the bulwark of France, and which it had been generally cuſtomary to conſider as the chief obſtacle in getting to *Paris*. What a precious moment for ſtriking certain and deciſive blows, either by purſuing to the

the laſt the fugitive army, or by haſtening the reduction of places where this unexpected retreat had ſpread diſcouragement, and the inhabitants of which found themſelves left to their own ſtrength! What omen more auſpicious for the remainder of the campaign! Major *d'Aſpre* is ordered to ſummon *Cambrai:* he hears it reported on all ſides that the inhabitants of that town are deſirous to ſurrender; that there is hardly any garriſon there, and that any reſiſtance will ſoon be ſurmounted, becauſe unwilling to expoſe itſelf to undergo the fate of *Valenciennes*; that the place is entirely bare of any means of defence, and that hardly any cannon are mounted on the ramparts, &c.*

However, the Commandant anſwers as is cuſtomary in like caſes, unleſs one be previouſly appriſed of his intentions; he declares that he will defend himſelf to the laſt extremity. A few red hot balls, and two hundred ſhells ſent poſt, would have eaſily overcome thoſe pretended plans of reſiſtance, and ſecured the poſſeſſion of that important place: at this preſent time it would be neceſſary to waſte under its walls a deal of precious time and immenſe ammunition; to draw three parallels; to ſacrifice a number of men in the trenches; to have a numerous army to cover the ſiege, and to gain ſignal victories in order to continue the operations: it is in war particularly that a loſt opportunity is never retrieved.

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* They muſt undoubtedly have had certain accounts of the place being entirely deſtitute, from the reports made to the Convention.

The negative anſwer of the Commandant, without any regard being paid to the ſituation of the town and the Conventional army, was the ſignal for a retrogade march; it was then that the fatality which ſeems to rule the deſtiny of France, and to impel it rapidly to its ruin, cauſed the reſolution to be adopted of dividing the force of the allies, in order to carry on the ſieges of *Dunkerque* and of *Queſnoi*, abreaſt; it is alſo from that period all their diſappointments are to be dated.

The Duke of York took the road to *Dunkerque*, at the head of forty thouſand effective men. The celerity of his march; his arrival under the walls of that town, without heavy artillery, a long while before the time agreed on with Admiral Macbride, who was to aſſiſt the ſiege from the ſea; the heroic but indiſcreet intrepidity with which the advanced guard was purſued to the very glacis of the place; the flight of the Iriſh General who commanded there to England; all tend to evince that there was a correſpondence, and that it was ſo far depended on as to neglect the moſt ordinary precautions. Had only ſome heavy artillery been provided, and care been taken to let Admiral Macbride into the ſecret of that premature march, in order to be able to make uſe of force, ſhould perſuaſion fail, a place of the ſtrength of *Dunkerque* had probably been carried ere it were poſſible to give it any aſſiſtance. Perhaps, even the forces being preſent would have been ſufficient to diſpenſe with making uſe of them; for the great method of procuring

correſpondence, and of deriving advantage from it, is to be always in a ſituation to be able to do without it.

As ſoon as it was diſcovered that no more dependence was to be placed on a correſpondence, unfortunately too much conſidered as infallible, it was thought neceſſary to proceed to the uſual vigorous meaſures, and the arrival of the heavy artillery was expected in a kind of forced inactivity. In the mean time ſome gun-boats and one or two armed hulks were inceſſantly ſpreading their ravages in the camp of the allies, and galling the Auſtrian cavalry with impunity. The garriſon, on their ſide, every day conſidering more and more, in their proper light, the threatening expreſſions made uſe of in the ſummons, ſeeing that it was not even thought of to inveſt it, receiving every moment, by the way of *Gravelines*, reinforcements of every kind, and aſſurances of being ſoon delivered, made frequent ſallies, and were more averſe than ever to any kind of capitulation.

Thoſe ſame Conventional hordes who had abandoned the moſt impregnable ſituations at the bare approach of the impetuous phalanx of the allies, make preparations, in their turn, to carry on an offenſive war, when they found they were divided, and anticipated certain ſucceſs from the combination of almoſt all their forces againſt an army of forty thouſand men, obliged to ſubdivide itſelf into an army of obſervation, and a beſieging one, and to oppoſe a garriſon, the number of which might be increaſed, and its efforts directed at any time. The

camp

camp of *Caſſel* was pitched upon as the place of rendezvous for the regicides; by degrees the troops arrived there in ſmall detachments, without its ever being attempted to moleſt the march of a ſingle battalion, or to annoy them on any quarter. At length, after having gathered their forces together very leiſurely, as the place was not inveſted a ſingle moment; after having well digeſted their plan, and ſecured all the means of putting it into execution, they ſpread like a torrent on the plain. Then the intrepid reſiſtance of the allies tended but to prolong the carnage, to retard their defeat for ſome moments, and to expoſe to more imminent danger the perſon of the Commander in Chief, and of one of the ſons of the King of England, both wounded and within an ace of being made priſoners. The extent of their loſs in men, artillery, ſtores, &c. is well known; the dreadful rout of the Dutch at *Menin* and at *Vervick*, which was the immediate conſequence of it, is well remembered: nevertheleſs, General *Houchard*, whom victory had juſt crowned in ſo conſpicuous a manner, ere long reſigned his head on the ſcaffold; and of the Generals ſacrificed by the axe of the guillotine, he, perhaps is the only one whoſe death cannot be conſidered otherwiſe than murder, for it is certain that his puniſhment ought to have been more ſignal.

The valor of the Auſtrian army, and the dexterity of its leaders, ſoon impeded the progreſs of the regicides, and made them return to their own territory; but nothing could compenſate the loſſes of the allies

of every deſcription, the animoſities which were the conſequences of them, the retardment of the ſiege of *Maubeuge*, at a ſeaſon ſo far advanced, and ſtill leſs, the dread effect ſo many and ſo great ſucceſſes had on opinion, in a war wholly depending on opinion. Hitherto the patriots had fought the allies, although fatal experience had in ſome meaſure taught them to conſider them invincible: the victory of *Dunkerque* inſpired the ſame idea, created in their breaſts the ſame hopes, as with the ſavages of America, when, for the firſt time, they ſaw thoſe Europeans fall beneath their blows, whom they had long conſidered as beings of a ſuperior order. They thought that the whole conſiſted in a proper management of exertion; nothing more was wanting to juſtify in their eyes the treaſons which had been the pretence for the diſgrace or puniſhment of ſo many Generals. It might be expected to ſee them in a ſhort time diſplay ſome new boldneſs: an opportunity ſoon preſented itſelf.

The Auſtrians, who were on the eve of ſurrounding *Maubeuge* when the defeat of their allies obliged them to turn ſpeedily to *Menin*, finding how much the poſſeſſion of that place inſured the tranquility of a great extent of their frontiers, reſolved to endeavour to carry it before the end of the campaign. All the redoubts which defended the acceſs to it were attacked and taken at the ſame time; already, notwithſtanding the inclemency of the ſeaſon, the town was inveſted, and the works of the ſiege were carried on with vigor, when the regicides, who had gathered

gathered together ſlowly, and without hindrance, all their forces on the ſide of *Landrecy* and *Aveſnes*, came to attack the army of obſervation. Not being able to injure it in the firſt eſſay, the next day they came to a general engagement; it was then that, actuated by the phrenzy of fanaticiſm, and a profuſion of intoxicating liquors, they were ſeen to throw themſelves at the muzzles of cannon, which mowed down whole ranks, inceſſantly ſinging their revolutionary tunes, in the midſt of rivers of blood, the cries of the wounded, and of the carcaſſes of their own men piled in heaps. Nothing certainly, could reſiſt ſuch obſtinacy, for the brave Auſtrians were obliged to leave their poſitions. Their retreat was that of the lion overcome by numbers, and whom none dare go too near, notwithſtanding his faintneſs and loſs of blood; but it was, in ſhort, neceſſary to raiſe the ſiege of *Maubeuge*, and to think only of defending their own territory. With what confidence in its own forces muſt not this great ſucceſs againſt the beſt troops, and the beſt Generals of Europe, have inſpired the Convention!

While matters were thus ſituated in that part of the frontiers, the famous lines of *Weïſſembourg*, which had ſeemed for a long time to be conſidered impregnable, were forced in leſs than an hour by the armies of General *Wurmſer*, and of the Prince of *Condé* the Pruſſians, by their manœuvres, contributed to the ſucceſs of that day. Much greater reſiſtance might have been expected, but the victory of *Weïſſembourg* was a conſequence of the check at *Maubeuge*, for

for it appears that they had left the lines very bare, in order to be more certain of raiſing the ſiege of that place.

We muſt not omit an opportunity of making a conſoling obſervation. Let us remark, that the continual, and ſo fatiguing tranſportation of troops, ſo deſtructive to men, and more eſpecially to horſes, (from *Alſace* to *Flanders*, and from *Flanders* to *Alſace*; from the army of the *North* to that of *la Vendée*, from the ſtraits of *Savoy* to the walls of *Lyons*, from *Lyons* to *Toulon*, and from *Toulon* to *Perpignan*) and the long inaction of the armies, until the moment they received reinforcements from other parts, clearly demonſtrate that the Convention begins to feel the weight of its monſtrous exceſſes, and that, being obliged to divide its partiſans in every corner of the kingdom, to counteract its numerous internal enemies, it cannot ſend againſt the external ones as many men as it ſeems to think, and has likewiſe perſuaded others to think; it moreover evinces, that its great reſiſtance chiefly proceeds from the manner in which it has been attacked, and from always being left at liberty to leave every part guarded, without inconvenience, in order to unite its immenſe forces in that which was threatened.

Let us return to the lines of *Weïſſembourg*. After that great ſucceſs, doubtleſs the moſt important during the war, had they reaped all the fruits of it which might naturally have been expected, *Lauterbourg* and *Weïſſembourg* threw open their gates; the victorious army made a march of ſeveral leagues without

without meeting a ſingle enemy; the town of *Haguenau*, although covered by a conſiderable foreſt, which might impede its reduction, ſurrendered without reſiſtance; the inhabitants ſeemed moſt favourably diſpoſed; the army of the regicides was in ſome meaſure diſperſed, and ſtruck with a panic. Even *Straſbourg*, if we may believe a public rumour, which was generally credited, and which no one undertook to refute, *Straſbourg* offered to open its gates to General *Wurmſer*. But I will not build my obſervations on probabilities or mere conjectures; and I fondly believe, that had nothing leſs been at ſtake, than to ſtrike a deciſive blow, which would accelerate the end of the evils of mankind, there could not have been in exiſtence reaſons ſufficient, I do not ſay to juſtify a refuſal, but even for one moment to retard the concluſion of ſuch a treaty.

What is at leaſt inconteſtible, the allies had a numerous and powerful party within the walls of *Straſbourg*, and they did not think of taking advantage of the firſt moment of the conſternation of the patriots, and of the defeat of their army, to endeavour to ſecure that important place; what is likewiſe certain, they remained for a long time in an indolence not to be accounted for even from the inclemency of the ſeaſon, as the activity of the patriots was not abated for a moment: the only vigorous exertion that was made, was centered in the attack of *Fort-Louis*, which ſurrendered the very firſt week: in ſhort, after having thrown ſome ſhells into *Landau*, for three or four days, that plan was entirely given

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up to adopt the fatal and endleſs ſyſtem of blockade, as though it were very extraordinary to experience from the ſtrongeſt place in the kingdom, and the moſt perfect work of Mr. *de Vauban*, a degree of reſiſtance of which the ſmalleſt village is capable.

In the meantime, the Convention, whoſe great art particularly conſiſts in taking advantage of the numerous errors of its enemies, and in making good uſe of the long and fatal intervals which have ever ſeparated their operations, haſtened to ſend commiſſioners into Alſace. Terror, extortion and deluges of blood marked their footſteps. After having ſacrificed as ſuſpected perſons, at the head of the army, all who did not poſſeſs the revolutionary phrenzy in the moſt exalted degree, in order to confirm the pretended treaſon, which, in the eyes of the multitude, had accounted for the taking of the lines, they came to regenerate the city of *Straſbourg* after their manner; that is to ſay, all the offices of the adminiſtration were intruſted to Sans Culottes, proved by their energy and perſeverance in guilt: the blood of well-diſpoſed perſons ran in ſtreams beneath the axe of the guillotine, and wealthy people of all deſcriptions thought themſelves too fortunate in ſaving their heads at the price of exorbitant pecuniary contributions. On all ſides the requiſition for men was made with freſh diligence; conſiderable reinforcements were received from the army of *Jourdan*; convinced they might without danger be left deſtitute before an enemy who had gone into winter quarters; they gathered together all the garriſons of *Alſace* and of

Lorraine.

Lorraine..... I wiſh to be excuſed from entering into any detail reſpecting the fate of the lines of *Motter* and of its redoubts, as well as of the blockade of *Landau*, the poſſeſſion of which would long ago have been ſecured by a little vigor and perſeverance, and which alone could inſure the tranquility of the allied armies. The impreſſion is too deep for generous ſouls; the wound is yet bleeding; it prolongs the empire of guilt, and its conſequences will ever be irreparable to all the wretched inhabitants of *Alſace* recently conquered, of the dutchy of *Deux-Ponts*, and of that part of Germany which was obliged to be given up to the unparalleled devaſtations of the regicides.

We muſt not be afraid of laying too much ſtreſs on thoſe truths, on which depend the ſafety of empires; and for that purpoſe let us confront the different circumſtances of ſucceſs and of diſappointment; let us make a ſuccinct and brief recapitulation of the principal events of the laſt campaign. The Prince *de Cobourg*, at the head of a little army, overthrows the forces of the patriots, till then victorious, purſues them, ſtill goading them with the bayonet; delivers Holland, and atchieves the conqueſt of the low countries in leſs than four weeks; the camp of *Famars*, which, commanded by Marchal *de Villars*, kept the enemy in reſtraint during a whole campaign, was carried in a few hours, with a very trifling loſs; the famous camp of *Ceſar* was evacuated in conſequence of only the preparations for attack made by the allies; the intrenched camp of *Ghivelde*, and

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that before *Dunkerque*, made no long reſiſtance; four thouſand men, attacked in *Marciennes*, were all, without exception, cut in pieces, or made priſoners; in ſhort, it required no longer than an hour to carry the formidable lines of *Weïſſembourg*.

Let us proceed to the misfortunes. The intrenchments of *Hondſcoote* were taken, deluged with the blood of the allies; the Dutch army, which defended *Menin* and *Verwick* were routed; the Auſtrians themſelves, covered by their numerous abattis, were forced to raiſe the ſiege of *Maubeuge*; the approaches to *Toulon*, on which the fate of the town depended, and which might have been fortified during four months, were forced in leſs than one hour: they were obliged to abandon, almoſt without fighting, the lines of *Motter*, where twenty-four redoubts, well provided with artillery, croſſed their fires. The blockade of *Landau* was raiſed; and future generations will never give credit to the dread annals of the hiſtory of this iron age, which will inform them that the armies of the two mightieſt potentates of Europe, commanded by General *Wurmſer* and the Duke of *Brunſwick*, were diſlodged from ſituations which nature, art, and the ſeaſon concurred in rendering impregnable, by a herd of banditti, under the orders of *Hoche* and of *Pichegreu*; that they were obliged to abandon not only all their conqueſts, but alſo their ſtores, and a very conſiderable part of their own territory, which they beheld ravaged with impunity in the moſt atrocious manner, after having put the Rhine between them and the victorious banditti.

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Is it not a natural concluſion from this ſtatement, that the ſmall ſucceſs of the campaign is to be attributed, leſs to the inſufficiency of forces, than to the ſervice to which they have been applied? Does it not clearly appear from it, that no attention has been paid to the nature of this war, or to the ſpecies of enemies to be encountered? In a war of *opinion*, and above all againſt Frenchmen, who to their bravery and natural impetuoſity now join all the delirium of fanaticiſm, the leaſt check is the forerunner of a greater one, which will ſhortly after be experienced; the leaſt delay is a fault of which the enemy takes advantage to recover from their diſmay, and to repair their ſtrength in a moment; the ſyſtem of a defenſive war would occaſion the inevitable loſs of the moſt numerous and moſt valiant armies. It is neceſſary always to attack the regicides, to diſperſe the combination of their forces, to march up to them before they make a motion to give battle, to anticipate them in every thing, to harraſs them inceſſantly, to purſue them to the laſt when conqueror, to attack them again the next day, ſhould the victory be in their favour. With ſuch a line of conduct, ordinary troops may maſter them. With dilatorineſs, faſcia, abattis, and lines, theſe banditti, by their voracious activity and ferocious obſtinacy, would in the end triumph over the ſoldiers of Alexander; or, to take nearer models of heroiſm, over the Auſtrians themſelves, who would diſplay all their valor and dexterity to the greateſt diſadvantage.

The reaſons which may be alledged in ſupport of

too fatal experience croud to my pen; I will ſelect a very weighty one, which is peculiarly adapted to circumſtances. No one is ignorant of the vivacity and warmth which diſtinguiſh the French; their ordinary habit would be a violent one for any other people. Let it be likewiſe obſerved, that every deluſion is made uſe of to ſublimate thoſe inflammable diſpoſitions, and there will be found the explanation of ſo many effects, apparently ſo extraordinary, but which however aſtoniſh none but thoſe who have neglected to analiſe them. It will appear that the patriotic armies are chiefly compoſed of a croud of blind perſons, united by want or violence, but conducted by dexterous villains. It will be ſeen that they are in ſome meaſure prepared for combat, and they then may be compared to thoſe ſavages, who, after having drunk fermented liquors, and mouthed out their war ſongs, are inſtantaneouſly poſſeſſed with fury, brandiſhing their weapons in a threatening manner; or rather, to thoſe maſtiffs who are naturally ſtruck with dread at the ſight of the lion; but ſoon edged on ſo far as to attack the terrible animal in front, who having ſurrounded himſelf with carcaſſes, finally ſinks with fatigue beneath aſſaults ſo often renewed. It will not be uſeleſs to give a more ample explanation of theſe infernal tactics, ſo worthy of the monſters who invented them.

Whenever the regicides have to ſtrike one of thoſe great blows, the plan of which has been drawn by the committee of Public Safety, and for the ſucceſs of which the General muſt anſwer with his head, the

the army is muſtered; the Commiſſioners appear, decorated with all their diſtinguiſhing badges; they read ſome bombaſt of the Convention or the Committee, and they add thereunto an oration in the oriental ſtile of the day; ſworn creatures ſpread through the ranks in order to comment on it, applaud the frantic, and work on the indifferent; the air reſounds afar with ſhouts of *vive la Republique*; with imprecations and blaſphemies againſt all Kings, under the name of *tyrants*; againſt all their ſubjects, under the epithet of *ſlaves* or of *baſe ſatellites of deſpotiſm*; women, or rather *furies* or *bacchanals*, diſtribute brandy in great profuſion; a warlike muſic, which would ſtimulate the moſt daſtardly, puts the finiſhing ſtroke to error and fury, and fifty thouſand ſavage beaſts, foaming with rage, march with precipitation and the howls of cannibals, to fall on ſoldiers whoſe valor is excited by no paſſion. Is it at all ſurpriſing that a like ſhock ſhould ſtagger, and end by putting them to flight?

In attacking the patriots on the other hand, one is always ſure of taking them in ſome meaſure unprepared; that is to ſay, one has no longer to fear that furious impetuoſity, ſo formidable; that phalanx, that uniſon of efforts, which was but the effect of the combination of every kind of illuſion and deceit. The paroxiſm of that violent fever, which ſo prodigiouſly increaſes the ſtrength of the fanatics, is over; every one is in his natural temperament; no ordinary tie now connects ſo many incoherent parts; nothing can now ſupply the want of great abilities; miſtruſt

truſt and want of diſcipline ſoon give birth to confuſion and diſmay. It is then that the braveſt of troops, commanded by the Prince de *Cobourg* and General *Clairfayt*, reſume all their ſuperiority over thoſe ſavage banditti, under command of *Jourdon*, *Michau*, and of that croud of little ſubaltern villains whom Fame has drawn from obſcurity, but to conſign them to the opprobrium and execration of future generations. One may be made ſenſible, by a compariſon of theſe two ſituations of the regicides ſo widely different, when they fall on their enemies, or are attacked in their turn, by repreſenting to oneſelf thoſe old horſes, once the honour of the ſtables, who, when wrought on by an artful groom, call to mind their former exploits, quicken their motions, reſume all their mettle, and become in a ſituation to be compared with the moſt generous courſers. But theſe fictitious reſources diſappear with the cauſe which occaſioned them, and if ſurpriſed the next moment, there will be found nothing but a weakneſs, in proportion to the violent effervescence to which they owed their ſucceſs.

The ſame ſpirit of impartiality which guides me, and which induces me to form wiſhes for the fortunate termination of the great events on which the fate of Europe is ſuſpended, obliges me to venture ſome more reflections on the conduct of the allies; for the dilatorineſs which may with juſtice be imputed to the Generals, alſo extended to governments, and has univerſally been attended with conſequences equally fatal. It was ſaid at the commencement of the

the laſt war, that Mr. de *Sartine*'s clock was always ſlower than that of the Engliſh miniſter. With what reaſon might not the ſame be ſaid of the clocks of all the cabinets of Europe with reſpect to that of the committee of *Public Safety?* I will ſelect only two facts in ſupport of a truth, which, alas! is too evident. The firſt, that unfortunate war of *la Vendée*, carried on by ſubjects of unſhaken fidelity, who had gathered together, as it were by a miracle; ſupported themſelves by an activity, a harmony and perſeverance unparalleled; provided themſelves with arms, ammunition, and artillery, by wreſting them from the regicides by dint of reſolution. Is it poſſible that theſe are the generous men, profeſſing, in the height of their purity, the principles of religion and monarchy, who have been left for ſeven or eight months to their own ſtrength, ſurrounded on all ſides by foes, without ſupplies, without fortreſſes, having only ſtill the ſame army to oppoſe forces which were increaſed and renewed inceſſantly? God grant that ſo much apathy may not have been the reſult of the machinations of a policy as blind as inhuman! However, they at length ſeemed to wiſh to aſſiſt them, and meaſures were taken for that purpoſe; but, whether from a fatality of circumſtances, or aukwardneſs in making preparations, when the *Royaliſts* made their appearance on the coaſts, they perceived none of the ſuccours they hoped to find there. Deſtitute of heavy artillery, and of every means of attack, they went to ſhed deluges of blood, to no purpoſe, under the walls of ſuch a village

a village as *Granville*. The fear of being betrayed, of wanting proviſions, and of being hemmed in by the ocean without any means of ſafety, induced thoſe magnanimous victims to return to the interior part of the country, and to hew themſelves a paſſage through an immenſe multitude of enemies, with no other reſources than thoſe of deſpair. The Engliſh reinforcement arrived at *Guernſey* very ſhortly after; but this delay was ſufficient to leave nothing to well-diſpoſed perſons but tears to ſhed, at the fate of ſo many thouſands of faithful ſubjects, who, without doubt, would at preſent be the object of our fondeſt hopes, and of the well-founded dread of the Convention. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the conſequences of a conduct, as contrary to the maxims of ſound policy as to thoſe of humanity: already had the monſtrous edifice of the Republic fallen to ruin, had it been diſcovered in time, that France would never be conquered without engaging Frenchmen to aſſiſt more or leſs againſt it; that the counter-revolution chiefly depended on the ſucceſs of the *Royaliſts*; that the formation of their army was ſuch as would be increaſed by that croud of faithful ſubjects, oppreſſed or compelled to counterfeit patriotiſm; that it was, in ſhort, eſtabliſhed in a province extremely plentiful, entirely deſtitute of ſtrong places, where the deciſive ſucceſs of one day might determine the conqueſt of ſeveral departments, and conduct the triumphant army under the walls of *Paris*.

I ſhall now proceed to the ſecond inſtance, which is not much leſs diſtreſſing to the heart of the man of

of feeling, nor deciſive to the progreſs of the allies: unfortunately it will ſuffice to give a ſtatement of facts. An eminent piece of good fortune, and ſuch as is perhaps unprecedented in the chances of war, put *Toulon* in the hands of the Engliſh without coſting them a ſingle man or a cannon ſhot; they found there twenty-three excellent ſhips of the line, two of which were of 120, three of 80, and the reſt of 74 guns, with a proportionate number of frigates and other armed veſſels; three thouſand cannon for the uſe of the navy, without reckoning a conſiderable land artillery; abundance of ammunition of all kinds; all manner of proviſions for victualling a fleet, and a population of twenty-five to thirty thouſand inhabitants, the greater part of them well diſpoſed to maintain, with energy, the vigorous meaſure they had taken, beginning by diſallowing the authority of the Convention, and ending by a ſurrender to its enemies. All concurred in engaging the allies to put themſelves as ſoon as poſſible in a poſture to carry on an offenſive war;* and the geographical ſituation of *Toulon* offered the greateſt advantages for that purpoſe: amongſt others that of meeting with no place of ſtrength, in whatever direction they might carry their

* It would not have required much more forces than to guard the city and harbour of Toulon in a proper manner, where they were obliged to divide the troops in ſeventeen important poſts, the principal of which, ſuch as the redoubt of *Balaguier* and the hill of *Pharon*, which were forced by the patriots, were near two leagues from each other, and ſeparated by the ſea, ſo that they could not give each other the leaſt aſſiſtance.

their efforts. The regicides were not numerous in that part, had very few regular troops, and could not procure ammunition or proviſions without the greateſt difficulty. It was the only method of making them evacuate the county of *Nice*, of thereby reſtoring to the Piedmontoiſe and Auſtrian army all its activity, of combining with the Spanirads of *Rouſſilon*, and of taking advantage of the vicinity of ſome departments, the diſpoſition of which is by no means equivocal to effect the counter-revolution in the South.

What has been done to preſerve a conqueſt ſo precious and ſo unexpected? A feeble garriſon was ſtationed there, compoſed of four foreign nations, ſpeaking as many entirely diſtinct languages, and ſtill more divided by views and animoſities than by difference of ſpeech. It was doubtleſs neceſſary, at the firſt moment, to make uſe of every advantage; but by what fatality was there no other exiſtence than in the gazettes to thoſe ſix thouſand Auſtrians who were to embark, firſt at *Genoa* and then at *Leghorn*, and for which tranſports had for ſo long a time been provided? What could ſo long delay the reinforcement of a like number of Engliſh, aſſembled at *Cork*, in Ireland, almoſt at the very firſt moment, as to make them arrive a month after the evacuation? One of theſe reinforcements would probably have been ſufficient to defend this important place againſt the efforts of a collection of twenty-five thouſand men, raiſed in a hurry. The loſs of it depended on the capture of a ſingle redoubt, which there was time

time to have fortified very leiſurely, and which did not hold out an hour; whereas at *Caſſel*, oppoſite *Mayence*, where there was not the leaſt veſtige of fortifications, the regicides had in a moment thrown up works of earth, ſo formidable, that the united Auſtrians and Pruſſians appeared diffident of attacking them with ſucceſs.

Impreſſed with a ſenſe of the conduct, above all praiſe, which the Britiſh nation now purſues, I deſpiſe all the reports in prejudice of Engliſh loyalty, to which that event has given riſe; I conſider them as the offspring of malevolence, or of that injuſtice which too often proceeds from misfortune. But, with the ſame ſpirit of impartiality and juſtice, I ſhall take particular notice of a circumſtance which has not been ſufficiently expoſed to view, and which can be nothing but a ſtroke of villainous policy, if it cannot be attributed to unparalleled, as well as unpardonable neglect. I will aſk why it was not at leaſt thought of to ſecure in Italy, or in Spain, all the French veſſels, from the firſt moment of their being dubious of keeping the place, the day on which the Britiſh Commiſſioner, *Gilbert Elliot*, communicated his doubts to the government, and ended by ſaying, that without ſoon being reinforced, there was hardly room to hope to keep *Toulon* until the twenty-fifth of December? The worthy Frenchmen, reduced to regret in ſome meaſure that all the ſhipping had not been conſumed to aſhes, cannot, however, but lament the loſs of thoſe which were a

prey to the flames, and which might ſo eaſily have been ſaved.

Conſider it well, all you in whoſe hands are intruſted the deſtinies of Europe; it is far better to meet with no ſucceſs, than to be inceſſantly making retrograde motions. With what confidence do you now expect to inſpire the wretched Frenchmen, the greateſt enemies to actual tyranny? The good people of *Longwy*, of *Verdun*, and of a great part of *Champain*, who have manifeſted any good will towards you, have paid it with their heads, or elſe they are expiating in miſery and exile their efforts to favour the progreſs of your arms: twenty thouſand inhabitants of *Toulon*, of all ages and ranks, of both ſexes, are wandering in a ſtrange land, a prey to all the horrors of indigence and deſpair; and many hundreds of thoſe who remained in that unfortunate town, condemned to total deſtruction, have, in the midſt of puniſhments, curſed your cruel viſit; the worthy inhabitants of *Haguenau*, and of all the conquered part of *Alſace*, are ſacrificed, or fugitives; thoſe of *Fort-Louis*, not knowing where to lay their heads, are regretting that they had not, in the ſame manner as *Landau*, ſtrove to make the utmoſt reſiſtance againſt you of which their town was capable; the partial ravages of your bombs would but, in ſome degree, have damaged their dwellings, the foundation of which have been ſhaken by your mines. . . . . No, loſt battles would not have injured you ſo materially as your ephemeral ſucceſſes.

But let us draw a dark veil over calamities, unfortunately

tunately irreparable, and recall paſt errors, only to derive from them wholeſome leſſons for the future. What is to day the ſubject of our regret, ought at the ſame time to be the motive of our fondeſt hopes: it is evident that the governments of Europe are far from having exerted all the means in their power, or made a good uſe of them, whilſt we may defy the committee of *Public Safety* to diſplay more unanimity, activity, vigor, or energy. Let kings at length lay aſide (or at leaſt let them poſtpone to more tranquil moments) thoſe intereſted views, thoſe projects of aggrandizement, thoſe perſonal enmities, thoſe fatal calculations of egotiſm, which put ſuch dangerous weapons in the hands of the malevolent; which chill and diſcourage faithful ſubjects: let them be always juſt and great; let them ſhew themſelves worthy of their exalted ſituations; let clemency and benevolence preſide in their government, and win them all generous hearts; but, at the ſame time, let the rod of iron be lifted to ſtrike the firſt diſturber of the public quiet, who might be induced to miſtake that goodneſs for imbecility.

Let Generals learn to be ſuperior to thoſe ſordid and narrow calculations of pride which have ſo often cauſed the tears of humanity to flow; let them be thoroughly impreſſed with the ſublimity of their important functions; let them not forget that it no longer concerns any one nation in particular, but that all Europe has intruſted them with the defence of its glory, its welfare, its exiſtence, againſt the hordes of canibals who have ſworn its ſubverſion and annihilation;

lation; let all their mental faculties tend to this ſole object; let them call to mind that *Rome* had been undone had *Hannibal* led his victorious army there immediately after the battle of *Cannæ*, and that *Rome* did not delay the deſtruction of *Carthage:* in ſhort, let them be taught by the example of the Marſhal de *Bouflers*, who placed himſelf, at *Malplaquet*, under the orders of *Villars*, whom he had a right to command, and who intreated him to accept the precedence, that true glory and the moſt refined heroiſm conſiſt in ſacrificing perſonal conſiderations, whenever any public benefit may be derived therefrom..... Then, overcome on every ſide, guilt will expiate its bloody trophies; religion, now diſſolved in tears, may hope to ſee her altars again reared and ſecured; ſo many victims, who are groaning in exile, or beneath the hand of oppreſſion, will feel the benign ray of hope beam on their ſouls, now borne down by the combination of all the ills which can afflict humanity; perſons of property, who are now alarmed, will be certain of tranſmitting to their children the patrimony of their anceſtors, or the fruits of their induſtry; the virtuous citizen, in whatever ſituation heaven may have ordained his birth, will yet ſee days of ſerenity.

As I have given vent to my ſorrows, and performed the taſk enjoined all men, of contributing to the public advantage by all the means in their power; having given warning, by my cries, of the danger which threatens the capitol, it were, perhaps, convenient to be ſilent, but I think it my duty to communicate

nicate the great operation which ſhould be the baſis of the plan of the campaign which I have drawn, and which I will not venture to make public, from reſpect to the abilities of the experienced Generals who are at the head of the armies, and from the apprehenſion of being miſled by my zeal.

To begin properly, the campaign of 1794, it appears to me it ſhould be commenced with the ſiege of *Lille*. The very moment the tri-coloured flag ſhall ceaſe to fly on its ramparts, a great ſtep will be made towards the counter-revolution, and it will be thought ſo in France very ſeriouſly; the regicides will be diſmayed; the other towns will open their gates more readily; *Weſt Flanders* will no longer be in dread of the continual incurſions which harraſs it; the allies will be able to advance with confidence into the heart of the country, leaving in their rear a place likewiſe of great importance, and to take there more forces, as they will have nothing to fear for a great extent of their frontiers. This meaſure appears to me indiſpenſible; but I am far from concealing the difficulties attending it, and I begin with the ſuppoſition of a great combination of troops, for with partial means no plan whatever will be crowned with ſucceſs.

Forty-five thouſand men, at leaſt, muſt be intruſted with the labours and conducting of the ſiege; an army of ſeventy thouſand fighting men, for the reparation of the loſſes of which there will be proviſion made, muſt be employed in covering the operations of it; another body of from nine to ten thouſand men,

men, almoſt all conſiſting of light troops, ſhould be alternately on the van and on the flanks, in order to harraſs the enemy, to diſturb them on different quarters, to diſperſe their meetings in embryo, and ſave the main body all the motions which would harraſs it to a great diſadvantage. It muſt not be expected to go on without trouble at the ſiege of *Lille*, as at that of *Valenciennes*; on the contrary, the moſt ſtrenuous and multiplied efforts muſt be depended on. It muſt ſtill leſs be thought of, to wait the event inactively in formidable ſituations, or behind the abattis, as at *Maubeuge*; the allies ought to dread the obſtructions which may for one moment impede their purſuit of the journey.—The army muſt be continually in motion; it muſt march either in a body or in detachments, to break up meetings in time, in order to reſiſt light troops which might form in its neighbourhood. If a vaſt multitude gathers afar off to fall on it in a body, let it break up early to march and give it battle, on the moſt open ground; that is the theatre worthy of the invincible valor of the Auſtrians and their allies; it is there that all the military virtues concentered, will undoubtedly triumph over thoſe pillaging hordes, marching under the banners of guilt; it is there that a victory may be dearly purchaſed; but it is there alſo, that nothing can prevent reaping the fruits, the purſuit of the advantages of it, and putting it for a long time out of the enemy's power to hurt; for, if ſuch troops are once routed on the plain, it will be impoſſible for them to rally.

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The conduct of the beſieging army ought to be in conformity, in every reſpect, to that of the army of obſervation; that is, their moſt trivial meaſures ought to tend to conciliate the greateſt poſſible activity with the indiſpenſible rules of prudence; and, in general, it will be neceſſary to ſwerve from old regulations in circumſtances of ſo novel a nature. A great quantity of ammunition muſt be provided beforehand, in order to be certain of not being reduced; I do not ſay to ſuſpend, but even to abate exertions for a moment. Let a great number of furnaces be carried under the walls of *Lille*; let the trenches be opened the ſame day the troops ſhall preſent themſelves; let nothing be omitted to create aſtoniſhment and terror by operations of extraordinary ſtrength and activity, for that is of great importance, more eſpecially in a town, the vaſt population of which muſt neceſſarily have more or leſs influence in the garriſon. Let the works of the ſiege be carried on in conformity to this plan, and the eventual circumſtances which may modify it; but let nothing in the world ſlacken the fire of the batteries; they will only play nearer or farther off, according to the greater or leſs progreſs of the works. No cold ſhot ſhould be ſent into the town; let bombs be chiefly made uſe of, the terrible effect of which is ſo well adapted to the attainment of the deſired end; let the number of rounds to be fired from each piece be invariably fixed beforehand, and at the preciſe moment let each of them dart terror, devaſta-

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tion and death. . . . . My heart bleeds in drawing this dreadful ſketch—can I form ſuch wiſhes; I, on whom the ills of others make ſo lively an impreſſion; I, who love France ſo tenderly, and would ſhed my blood to put an end to the calamities with which it is afflicted? Yes, alas! and it is humanity which ſuggeſts theſe violent remedies, for all the pure blood of France is ſhed continually in innumerable rivulets; we muſt make haſte, whatever it may coſt, to ſtop the courſe of it, and for that end we have long had no alternative but to chuſe the leaſt of two evils. The purity of my intentions encourages me; the importance of the object I have in view diſpels my regret. In ſo dreadful a criſis, all caution would be a crime; ſuch fatal pity would be that of a man cruelly tender, who, wiſhing to ſpare his patient ſome moments of agony, would be afraid of cutting to the quick in order to ſtop the progreſs of a gangrene; all timid circumſpection would have the ſame effect as the ſhort-ſighted zeal of thoſe, who, inſtead of deſtroying in time the houſe adjoining one on fire, ſpend their efforts in directing ſmall ſtreams of water to the heart of the conflagration, and thereby add new vigor to the devouring flames. . . . .

There remains nothing more for me, as well as for all well diſpoſed perſons of every country, but with uplifted hands, during the conteſt, to ſupplicate the Lord of Hoſts to bleſs this new cruſade, undertaken for a moſt holy cauſe, and truly worthy of an enlightened age. Woe be to thoſe fools, whoſe

eyes

eyes theſe days of tribulation have not opened, and who, in this aſtoniſhing ſeries of events, entirely ſupernatural, have not acknowledged and adored the hand which is ſmiting us! But their number is decreaſing daily, and religion ſees, with compaſſion, a flock of ſheep returning to the fold, who, to all appearance, had ſtrayed without the leaſt proſpect of return. Vouchſafe, Omnipotent God, to finiſh thy work, to diſarm thy juſt wrath, to reſtrain thy avenging arm, to remove the fatal miſt which conceals the truth from that multitude of ſouls redeemed by thy precious blood, and who are obſtinately ruſhing to deſtruction! vouchſafe to guard thoſe thouſands of victims on the eve of being ſacrificed by the murderous ſteel; to ſave the unfortunate remains of that auguſt family which preſents to our view ſo dreadful a memento of the inſtability of human grandeur; to reſtrain ſo many arms already uplifted to ſtrike; to ſtop ſo many deluges of blood which are going to be ſhed! Making the uſe thou haſt commanded of the means in our power, in thee alone we center all our hopes. Permit not guilt to triumph; break the inſtruments of thy vengeance, and let the impious wretches learn to know that God whom they have ſo highly offended.

All paſt trials, however ſevere they may appear to us, will be as many ſignal favours, if, through thy grace, they may teach Kings to act as thy worthy repreſentatives on earth; nations, never to tranſgreſs the bounds of ſubmiſſion more ſtrictly enjoined

by their intereſt than by their duty; all of us, that this world is but an abode of ſorrow and exile, and that we muſt haſten to turn the misfortunes of the times to good advantage, in order to render us worthy of finally enjoying more laſting happineſs.

THE

ÆRAS OF EVENTS

SUBSEQUENT TO THE

REVOLUTION OF FRANCE.

DEDICATION.

TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS, THE SOLDIERS OF LA VENDEE.

BRAVE FRENCHMEN!

YOU alone, at preſent in France, are worthy of the titles of brave men and Frenchmen. A ſhameful terror, and hitherto unknown to our fathers, has taken poſſeſſion of all the reſt of our countrymen. They have ſeen, without making the leaſt reſiſtance, their altars deſtroyed, the worſhip of the true God aboliſhed; that worſhip in which they had ſo often ſworn to live and die; they have ſeen the throne overturned; the lilies trampled under foot; their King, their Queen, and the ſiſter of their King inhumanly butchered; and terror, baſe terror, that terror which creates cowardice, which deſtroys the moſt powerful empires, has taken poſſeſſion of them, and converted them into ſtupid men, incapable of the leaſt reſiſtance.

That terror has prevented them from ſeeing that they were more than an hundred to one; that they had only to be reſolute and to come forward, to build up their altars, to reſtore the throne, to puniſh the factious, and to reſtore to France all its glory: from a degree

a degree of blindneſs incomprehenſible to Frenchmen they have remained bending under the moſt dreadful yoke, under the moſt barbarous and moſt inhuman ſway; they have even had the weakneſs to forward the views of their tyrants.

Courage, my brave companions, courage! We are the army of the Almighty God; we are guided by his banners; in our country, in the midſt of us are reſerved a great number of faithful worſhippers, who will never bow the knee before BAAL. On us now depends the empire of the lilies; France no longer exiſts but with us, and with our exiled brethren. Let us always be certain of victory, and we ſhall always conquer.

If any one among us be impreſſed with that terror which has deſtroyed France, let us intreat him to withdraw; it is not to numbers that we ſhall owe our victory, but to our courage, or rather to our confidence in the Moſt High, who will be our ſtrength, who will cauſe us to overthrow our enemies at the very moment when they will be certain of ſlaughtering every one of us. How many proofs have we not already received of his protection! Let us call to mind the ever-memorable day when we were but 6000, badly armed, without having ever been trained in warlike exerciſes, and when we conquered 50,000 regicides, who truſted on their numbers, the ſtrength of their arms, and their diſcipline.

Let us often look up to our colours; they will inceſſantly remind us that we are fighting for God himſelf; that we bear arms for his church; to avenge

our

our auguſt ſacraments which have been prophaned in the moſt ſacrilegious manner; to avenge our murdered King; to eſtabliſh his legitimate ſucceſſor; and with ſuch ſentiments we cannot fail to be invincible.

The little chronicle which I now offer you, in which you will find an account of the crimes brought forth by the revolution, cannot but inſpire you with greater ardor to revenge them, and for this reaſon I now offer it.

I am, with ſentiments of admiration, with which you have inſpired all Europe,

Brave Frenchmen,

Your companion in arms,

ETIENNE RICHARD.

HISTORICAL

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE,

FROM

OCTOBER, 1793, *to the* MONTH *of JULY*, 1794.

OCTOBER.

1ſt. ABOUT the beginning of this month the Sardinian troops are forced by the republicans to evacuate the Tarentaiſe and the Maurienne. They gain ſome advantages over the republicans near Saorgio.

3. A great number of deputies arreſted in the Convention, are given up to the revolutionary tribunal.

6. Gerſas, a deputy who was outlawed, is arreſted at the Palais Royal, and guillotined in twenty-four hours.

8. On the firſt and the eighth, the allies gain ſeveral advantages over the republicans at Toulon.

9. The city of Lyons ſurrenders to the republicans, after having ſuſtained a ſiege for ſeveral days.

13. The allies at length take poſſeſſion of the famous lines of Weiſſemburg; Lauterburg ſurrenders to them the ſame day.

14. At St. Dennis all the tombs of the Kings interred in that abbey are deſtroyed.

16. The Queen of France, Marie Antoinette of Auſtria, is carried in a tumbrel, with her back to the horſes tail, and her hands tied behind her back, to the place of execution, where ſhe is guillotined. Let us lament, but avenge her.

17. General Cobourg, being attacked by the republicans, is obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Maubeuge, and repaſs the Sambre.

19. The republicans gain ſome advantages in Piémont.

21. It is reported to the Convention that the Biſhop of Moulin officiated with a pike and a red cap inſtead of a croſier and mitre: it is added, that the following inſcription was placed on the gate of the burying ground, *Death is but an everlaſting ſleep*. The Convention approves of theſe horrors.

22. André Dumont, repreſentative of the people, writes from Abbeville to the Convention: *I make both croſs and crucifix diſappear; I ſhall compriſe in my proſcriptions all thoſe ſable animals termed prieſts, &c.*

The Convention directs, that the news of the deſtruction of la *Vendée* ſhall be ſent into all the departments.

The Pruſſians in the neighbourhood of Saarbruck, gain ſome advantages over the republicans.

24. The royaliſts of la *Vendée*, whom the Convention yeſterday declared to be deſtroyed, take poſſeſſion of Laval, and oblige the republicans to

to retreat towards Chateau-Gontier, with conſiderable loſs.

26. Every day ſince the 21ſt the republicans attack the whole line of the allies from Nieuport to the Rhine. On each ſide the advantages of one place are counterbalanced by the diſadvantages of another; the republicans frequently repulſed one day with conſiderable loſs, on the next take poſſeſſion of poſts which they could not force the day before.

27. A new decree againſt prieſts. The republicans loſe 3000 men in two actions: the firſt on the 26th, againſt General Wurmſer; the ſecond on the 27th, againſt the Pruſſians.

28. The allies lay ſiege to Landau and Fort Louis. The royaliſts of la Vendée entirely defeat the republicans, take their baggage, their artillery, and their ammunition.

29. The republicans who had taken poſſeſſion of Menin, Courtray, and Furnes, were beſieging Nieuport, and threatening Oſtend, are obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Nieuport, and to evacuate the other places they were in poſſeſſion of in Brabant. A decree permitting jurors to declare to the judge, *that their opinions being formed, a farther diſcuſſion is uſeleſs*. By this means the accuſed are deprived of a defence.

30. The repreſentatives of the people ſent to Lyons, write to the Convention that 800 men are employed at the demolition of the city of Lyons, in conformity to a decree paſſed the 16th inſtant,

which

which directs, that the city of Lyons, (the firſt of the kingdom next to Paris) ſhall be deſtroyed.

The Duke of York retakes Marchiennes, which the republicans had taken poſſeſſion of on the 21ſt: he finds twelve cannon in this town, and makes 1629 priſoners.

A decree of the Convention, admitting natural children to inherit with legitimate, the ſucceſſion of their parents, unleſs their father or mother were not married to any other at the time of their birth.

31. Twenty-one deputies to the Convention are condemned to death, and guillotined, viz. Briſſot, Verniaud, Genſonnet, Duprat, Valazé, Lehardy, Ducos, Boyer Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardien, Du Chaſtel, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperret, la Source, Carra, Beauvais, Mainville, Antiboul, Vigée, and La Caze.

The royaliſts of la Vendée, ſome time ſince, took poſſeſſion of the iſland of Noirmoutier.

NOVEMBER.

1ſt. A column of the royaliſts of La Vendée paſs the Loire at Ancenis, about the beginning of this month.

Philip Egalité is brought back to Paris, and confined in the Conciergerie.

Two actions between the Spaniards and the republicans, who loſe in the firſt, which took place in the eaſtern Pyrénées, 1000 men, and in the other, which took place in Rouſſillon, from 4 to 5000 men, and 12 pieces of cannon.

2. A deputy propoſes in the Convention to guillotine all huſbandmen and farmers who are monopoliſts.

4. The infamous Philip Egalité is guillotined on the ſame ſcaffold to which he brought his King. Was it ordained that this execrable wretch ſhould die the ſame death as the moſt juſt of Kings?

Lidon, deputy to the Aſſembly, being outlawed, ſhoots himſelf. The inhabitants of Rouen cannot procure but a quarter of a pound of bread each per diem. Complaints of famine from all quarters.

5. General Beaulieu defeats the French, whom he forces to retreat to Philippeville and to Givet.

6. The ſhrine of St. Geneviève, patroneſs of Paris, for which all France, and the Pariſians eſpecially, ever had the moſt profound veneration, is carried off in the night.

7. The conſtitutional biſhop of Paris, his vicars, three other conſtitutional biſhops, and two curates, abdicate in the Convention, their ſacerdotal character, or rather the religion which they had profeſſed to teach and defend.

8. The wife of the ex-miniſter, Roland de la Platiere, is condemned to death and executed the ſame day, with five municipal officers of the Pont du Cé.

10. A Pagan feaſt is held in the cathedral of Paris; a woman there receives the honours withheld from the divinity.

11. Bailly, firſt Mayor of Paris, is guillotined.

12. The great ſucceſſes of the royaliſts of la Vendée terrify

terrify the Convention and its partizans. The royaliſts, after paſſing the Loire, took poſſeſſion of the towns of Mayence, Ernée, Fougeres, and completely defeated the republicans near this laſt town.

14. The Piemonteſe are forced by the republicans to abandon their camp of la Magdeleine.

At Lyons 2 or 3000 men are ſlain by firing at them with grape ſhot, and thoſe who were only wounded were finiſhed with cutlaſſes.

15. The reduction of Fort Louis.

More than 200 perſons were guillotined at Straſburg for having heſitated to pay the proportion required of them, of a contribution of 9,333,000 livres, which were to be raiſed in 24 hours.

16. Collot d'Herbois and Foucher, deputies ſent to Lyons, write from that city that the demolition is too ſlow; they requeſt that the exploſion of Mines and the activity of flames may be employed for the deſtruction of the city of Lyons.

The allies make a ſally from Toulon, kill 2000 republicans, deſtroy their works, and take eleven pieces of cannon.

Deputies Manuel and Cuſſy, and Generals Brunel and Houchard are guillotined.

18. Thuriot, Chabot, Bazire, l'Aunay d'Angers, all deputies, are impriſoned. Champfort, a literary character, has the reſolution to cut his own throat.

Several ſucceſſive actions between the republicans and the Pruſſians in the neighbourhood of Bitche; the

the latter are obliged to retreat. In another quarter the republicans loſe 8000 men in an action with General Wurmſer.

19. The Sardinians, after two ſucceſſive actions againſt the republicans, are obliged to retreat.

Mr. de la Verdy, formerly Comptroller-General of the finances, is guillotined.

23. The royaliſts of la Vendée take poſſeſſion of the poſt of Autrain, after having worſted the republicans.

26. General Brentano, at the head of the Sardinian troops, drives back the republicans whom he attacked.

The Spaniſh army gains an important victory over the republicans, taking from them three batteries of cannon.

Chambon, member of the Convention, Mayor of Paris at the time of the murder of Louis XVI. being outlawed, is killed by the inhabitants of Tulle, with whom he had taken ſanctuary.

General Lamorlière is guillotined.

27. The royaliſts of la Vendée, ſince they paſſed the Loire, have made themſelves maſters of ſeveral towns in Normandy and Brittany. On the 19th they took poſſeſſion of Granville, which they were obliged to evacuate immediately. They alſo took poſſeſſion of Avranches, Dol, &c. but they could not remain in theſe towns which were open on every quarter.

29. Barnave, deputy to the firſt Aſſembly, one of the chief authors of the revolution, and Duport du

du Tertre, then miniſter of juſtice, are guillotined.

30. The republicans continue to advance into the dutchy of Deux-Ponts.

General O'Hara, Commandant of Toulon, is made priſonner by the republicans.

DECEMBER.

1. The right wing of the Auſtrian army takes 1200 republicans priſoners, and kills 1700.

2. The Prince of Condé's diviſion takes from the republicans ſeven cannon, all their artillery horſes, and kills 1300 of their men.

The Prince of Brunſwick attacks the republicans, who, in this action, loſe 6000 men, killed, wounded and made priſoners.

The Count de Wurmſer alſo attacks the republicans, kills 10,000 men, takes 5000 priſoners, and the greateſt part of their artillery.

4. The republicans evacuate the dutchy of Deux-Ponts, after having loſt in action a great number of men and horſes, who were piled up to the height of five feet for a conſiderable extent of ground before the Pruſſian intrenchments.

5. Rabaud de St. Etiénne, ex-conſtituent proteſtant clergyman, likewiſe Pommier, his brother, are guillotined.

Clavière, ex-miniſter of the finances, ſtabs himſelf in priſon.

Raymond le Veuve, ex-conſtituent, is guillotined at Bordeaux.

7. The royaliſts of la Vendée take poſſeſſion of la Flêche.

8. Kerſaint,

8. Kerſaint, ex-conſtituent, Noel, ex-deputy, and Madame du Barri, are guillotined.

9. The republicans almoſt every day attack the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies, and are always repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

The Duke de Châlelet is guillotined; 150 perſons undergo the ſame fate at Dunkerque.

11. The republicans, notwithſtanding their continual loſſes, ſtill attack the lines of the allies; they loſe more than 5000 men in an attack they make near Haguenau.

Valadi, an outlawed deputy, is diſcovered and guillotined at Perigeux.

12. Defeat of the royaliſts at Mans.

13. An action near la Guerche, in which a column of the royaliſts of la Vendée kills 7000 republicans, and takes all their artillery.

14. The republicans attack the advanced poſts of the allies in the neighbourhood of Courtray, and are repulſed.

The General, his aid-de-camp, and all the ſtaff of the revolutionary army are arreſted at *Lille*, in Flanders, to the number of twenty-five.

16. The republicans again attack General Wurmſer's lines, and are again repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

18. A new victory gained by the royaliſts of la Vendée near Cancale.

19. Toulon retaken by the republicans.

Madame de Villette, niece to Voltaire, guillotined.

20. The Duke of Brunſwick totally defeats the republicans,

publicans, of whom he kills 10,000, takes 47 pieces of cannon, alſo all the camp, baggage and ammunition.

22. The republicans again attack the lines of the allies: in this inſtance they have the advantage. They take 16 cannon, and kill from 4 to 500 men.

27. The republican army retakes the famous lines of Weiſſembourg, and takes poſſeſſion of the town.

29. The allies raiſe the ſiege of Landau.

JANUARY, 1794.

1. The repreſentatives of the people, in order the ſooner to get rid of the priſoners of la Vendée, order them to be thrown into the Loire.

2. The iſland of Noir Moutier retaken by the republicans; 800 royaliſts are killed, and 1200 made priſoners.

3. Luckner, conſtitutional Marèchal of France, and the younger Cuſtine, twenty-five years old, were guillotined.

4. 800 emigrants periſh in croſſing the Rhine.

5. The Prince de Talmond, one of the chiefs of the royaliſt army, is taken by the republicans, near Fougères. The remains of his army join that of the *Chouans*.

6. Cambon, comptroller-general of the finances of the Convention, complains, that the liſt of emigrants, on fine paper, and in large characters, is too coſtly: he obtains a decree that it ſhall be printed on a ſmall type, and in ſmall octavo.

7. Mr. Deſpreſmenil, counſellor of the parliament of

of Paris, is arreſted. General Carteau is committed to the Conciergerie.

8. Denunciation of Generals Roncin and Roſſignol, commanding the armies of the republic againſt la Vendée.

9. The revolutionary tribunal of Lyons cauſe to be guillotined in effigy the kings of England, of Spain, of Pruſſia, of Sardinia, the Emperor, the Pope, Mr. Pitt, and burns the city of Toulon, repreſented by the figure of a woman.

10. A great quarrel in the Jacobin club, between Hebert, author of the filthy journal of *Father Duchéne*, and Camille Deſmoullins, author of the journal le Vieux Cordelier. Herbert is convicted of having received, the 2d of June, 1793, 123,000 livres, and the 4th of October, 60,000 livres more from the national treaſury for his journal.

The impriſonment of Thomas Paine, and of Anacharſis Cloots, at Luxembourg.

12. A diamond, valued at 12 millions, is removed from the Archives of the Convention, to the cheſt of la Rue Vivienne, leſt it might be embezzled.

13. A letter to the Preſident of the Convention, written from Vitré—" The ſouls of the greateſt " part of the royaliſt chiefs have been ſent to the " eternal father; we are continually deſtroying " the Chouans, thoſe infernal banditti; they are " inſurgents, commanded by two brothers of that " name; they will make themſelves talked of."

14. It

14. It is ordered in the Jacobin club, that all the Philippics, which were delivered there againſt the Britiſh Conſtitution, ſhall be ſent to the Britiſh patriots in the three kingdoms.
15. The French are employed in repairing the famous lines of Weiſſenbourg, in order to cover the ſiege of Fort Louis.
16. The Baron de Latude, a long time impriſoned in the Baſtile, and conſidered as a proof of deſpotiſm, is condemned to the guillotine.
17. The committee of Public Safety decrees, that the functions of Citizen Simon, cordwainer, governor, and tutor of the young king, confined in the temple, are uſeleſs, and that he ſhall not be replaced.
18. A citizen propoſes to eſtabliſh a manufacture of cloth, two thirds of wool, and one third of hair.
19. The chimney ſweeps petition the Convention that the Abbé de Fénélon, who has been a father to them for 60 years, may be ſet at liberty.
20. Mr. Biſchops-Verder, of the ſect of New-Lights, Miniſter from the King of Pruſſia, is ſent back.
21. Anniverſary of the death of Louis XVI. His aſſaſſins and executioners ſay that this day is a day of glory to the French nation.
22. The reſignation of general Wurmſer, and the Duke of Brunſwick; the firſt is ſucceeded by general Braun, the ſecond by Mullendorf.
23. From the 13th of December to the 24th inſt. there have been, at Lyons, 325 perſons guillotined, and 339 ſhot.

24. The

24. The property of the clergy, nobility, and Bankers, arreſted as ſuſpected perſons, is ſequeſtered.
25. A deputation of the Americans reſiding in Paris requeſts the liberty of Thomas Paine, their fellow citizen. They are anſwered, that Thomas Paine is a native of England.
26. Arrival at Bruxelles of Colonel Mack, the hero of Famars, the pupil of Lawdon; an active, able, and modeſt officer.
27. The Convention decrees, that all the caſtles in the conquered countries, not made uſe of as hoſpitals ſhall be burnt.
28. Likewiſe decreed, that monthly, 62 millions of paper be appropriated to the uſe of the miniſter at war.
29. Likewiſe decreed the raiſing of a body of cavalry of 95,000 men for the approaching ſpring. This decree could not be executed.
30. Above three thouſand peaſants of la Vendée have been guillotined or ſhot at Nantz in the courſe of this month.
31. M. de Perigord-Taleyrand, biſhop of Autun, is ſent away from England.

FEBRUARY.

1. La Borde, formerly banker of the court, father to la Borde de Merville, a conſtituent deputy, purchaſes his liberty with ſome millions
2. "ALL GREECE," a new opera: Philip, terrified at ſeeing all Greece riſing in a body, aſks for peace: they refuſe to make peace with a king.

3. A citizen declares before the Convention, that he makes very good ſoap out of potatoes.
4. The Convention decrees that ſlavery is aboliſhed in all the French colonies.
5. General Pichegru ſucceeds General Jourdon in the command of the northern army.
6. One of the brave brothers, Chouans, is killed. Prince Talmond and 14 old prieſts are guillotined.
7. A deputation of the people of colour thanks the Convention for having acknowledged them as brethren.
8. The Convention decrees, that the officer and the ſoldier ſhall be entertained alike on a march; a man having but one ſtomach.
9. A bloody fray between the republican ſoldiers and thoſe of the revolutionary army.
10. The royaliſts are victorious at St. Fulgent, and at Cholet.
11. The duke and dutcheſs of Haynes, their only daughter, and Matthew de Montmorency, ex-conſtituent, their ſon-in-law, are impriſoned.
12. An architect lays before the Convention a work, in which he pretends to prove, that the national domains amount to twenty thouſand millions.
13. The deputies from the county of Monbelliard, requeſt the union of that county to the French republic.
14. It had been decreed, that Marſeilles ſhould be called *Nameleſs:* the priſtine name is reſumed.

15. All

15. All mints are ſuppreſſed as uſeleſs, except that of Paris.
16. Barrere, in his ſtatement, compares the royaliſt party of la Vendée, to the Hydra, the heads of which are renewed as faſt as cut off.
17. The butchers of Paris are accuſed of counter-revolution, becauſe, among 280 ſheep killed by them, there were 170 pregnant ewes.
18. Promotion of the Abbé Mauri to the eminent dignity of cardinal.
19. Troops leave Paris to fight the royaliſts; they are ordered to march 14 leagues per diem.
20. Thomas Paine claims the protection of the Cordeliers, who, by way of anſwer, ſend him his own oration in favour of Louis XVI.
21. M. Duchaſſaut, a flag officer, aged 85 years, covered with laurels, with virtues and with wounds, is butchered in Poitou.
22. The Auſtrians bring 17,000 French priſoners in a body to Oudenarde.
23. A certain proportion of victuals is fixed for ſuſpected perſons in confinement.
24. The uſe of meat at Paris is excluſively reſerved for the ſick, women in childbed, and the infirm.
25. Impriſonment of the famous Picot, wife of Charles Lameth, ex-conſtituent.
26. A report reſpecting la Vendée: it conſiſts of ſixteen diſtricts, the whole extent of which is at leaſt forty ſquare leagues, between the Loire and the ſea, from Paimbœuf to Saumur.

27. Meat

27. Meat fails at Paris: Barrere and Legendre preach abſtinence from it in favour of liberty.
28. The ſiſter of Mirabeau is reduced to aſk charity at the National Convention.

MARCH.

1. The natural death of ex-cardinal de Loménie, ex-firſt miniſter, a man without morals, without religion, and without abilities, the chief cauſe of the misfortunes of France.
2. General Lapoype is brought to the bar. It is univerſally known that this General was turned out of the French guards at the age of 18.
3. The ſale of the property of the emigrants in 1793, amounted to no more than twenty millions, according to the report made this day. This ſum is not the half of the real eſtate of one emigrant, the Prince de Montmorency.
4. The ſociety of Seurre, in Burgundy, requires the death of the ſon of the *infamous* Capet.

All the horſes of the huſbandmen are put in requiſition.

6. Prior to this day, more than five thouſand victims have been ſacrificed at Lyons, by the guillotine and cannon loaded with grape ſhot.
7. Populus, ex-conſtituent of ridiculous memory, guillotined at Lyons.
8. The number of priſoners at Paris is 6100.
9. The miniſter of juſtice propoſes the eſtabliſhment of a committee of inſurrection, for the purpoſe of overthrowing all the monarchies in Europe.

10. Anni-

10. Anniverſary of the memorable day of the firſt aſſembling of the Catholic and Royaliſt army.
11. The club of Jacobins and that of the Cordeliers enter into an *offenſive* treaty.
12. At Nevers, 74 prieſts, who refuſe the oath, are ſuſpended; at Dijon, 14 nobles, who continued to ſtile each other *Counts* and *Barons*, are guillotined.
13. All the merchants of Bordeaux are arreſted the ſame day, and condemned, in the preſence of the guillotine, to a fine of one hundred millions.
14. Robeſpierre and Couthon invent a conſpiracy to authoriſe their tyranny.
15. Hebert and his partizans arreſted. A treachery of the Jacobins to the Cordeliers.
16. Bazine, Chabot, Fabre d'Eglantines, Julien and de Launay, all murderers of Louis XVI. are guillotined.
17. Herault de Séchelles, traitor to the King, to the magiſtracy, and to the nobility, is guillotined.
18. A decree baniſhing all ſtrangers from Paris.
19. The woman, Memoro, who had acted the part of Reaſon, and received the adorations of the Convention, is guillotined.
20. General Cordelier beats the royaliſts on the left ſhore of the Loire.
21. A decree by the Emperor, prohibiting his ſubjects from making payments in France.
22. The Convention confeſſes that the expences of 1793, amounted to about four hundred millions per month.

23. A decree, prohibiting the wives of emigrants to marry ſtrangers.
24. The iſland of Martinique entirely in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh.
25. St. Hurugue complains, that he has had the honour done him of being treated as an emigrant.
26. Diſcovery of a ſecret for converting paper which has been already printed into new.
27. A reinforcement of 8000 men is ſent to the General in la Vendée.
28. The Revolutionary army diſbanded.
29. The unwholeſome air expelled by burning common ſalt, ſprinkled with oil of vitriol.
30. Cardinal Maury's brother guillotined at Avignon.
31. General Jourdon is nominated to the command of the army of Mozelle.

APRIL.

1. Danton, la Croix, Camille Deſmoulins, and Philipaux, are arreſted and delivered to the revolutionary tribunal.
2. The iſland of St. Lucie taken by the Engliſh.
3. Camille Deſmoulins being aſked his age, anſwers, *that of the Sans Culotte Jeſus*, 33 years.
4. The number of priſoners at Paris is 6763.
5. The abolition of the Executive Council until the peace.
6. Weſterman, who ſtiled himſelf conqueror of the royaliſts, is guillotined.
7. The Emperor's entry into Bruxelles: he promiſes all his aſſiſtance to the French emigrants.
8. Dumas,

8. Dumas, deputy to the Convention, points out the mode of diſcovering a counter-revolutionary perſon by phyſiognomy.
9. Gobet, illegally choſen biſhop of Paris, is guillotined.
10. An ordinance of the Emperor againſt the abettors of the French ſyſtem.
11. The honours of the Pantheon are granted to J. J. Rouſſeau.
12. Capture of the town of Oneglia by the French.
13. St. Juſt aſks, What is a king compared to a French citizen?
14. The allies being attacked on the Lys, repulſe the republicans.
15. Deſaunais, a famous ſharper before the revolution, is condemned to ten years impriſonment, for having cheated the republic.
16. The daughter of Achmet III. who has reſided in France for 64 years, obtains a national donation of 600 livres.
17. The decree againſt the nobles is mollified in favour of thoſe who have purchaſed nobility.
18. The rich la Borde, after having purchaſed his life ſeven or eight times, is guillotined.
19. The principal members of the parliament of Paris, and of that of Toulouſe, are guillotined.
20 All the woods at Vitré and Rennes are ſet on fire to diſlodge the royaliſts.
21. General Beaulieu beats the French at Arlon.
22. The Engliſh take the iſland of Guadaloupe.
23. They take the Pomona and l'Engageante republican frigates.

24. The

24. The allies beat the French near Cambrai.
25. Mr. de Lamoignon de Malherbes, counſel for Louis XVI. is guillotined.
26. The Duke of York takes the republican general, thirty-five pieces of artillery, kills five thouſand men, and takes 3000 priſoners.
27. To expedite the ſale of the property of the emigrants, it is divided into lots of 300 livres tournois, and a credit of 20 years is given.
28. The republicans take poſſeſſion of Courtrai on a fair-day, and have great plunder.
29. General Clairfait takes 32 pieces of artillery, and about 3000 men.
30. Reduction of the fortreſs of Landrecies; the garriſon of 7,600 men are made priſoners.

MAY.

1. In la Vendée, General Haro ſhoots himſelf, like General Moulin, that he may not be taken.
2. An epidemic at Straſburg; 1500 ſoldiers and 900 citizens are carried off by it.
3. All foreign letters are detained on the frontiers, and opened.
4. From the 28th of April, to this day, 109 perſons have been guillotined at Paris:—the guillotine is likewiſe made uſe of in other cities of the kingdom.
5. 6000 republicans killed in the valley of Aoſt by the Piemonteſe peaſants.
6. Barrere communicates the capture of the Spaniſh Camp, 200 cannon, and 2000 priſoners.

7. A French frigate taken, carrying 44 guns, and 247 men.
8. The Farmers-General are accuſed in bulk, and ſent before the revolutionary tribunal.
9. The republicans take poſſeſſion of the town of Sargio, and the Piemonteſe camp.
10. Seventy-one perſons, 27 of whom are Farmers-General, are guillotined.
11. Inſtitution of the Decadary feaſts, to the number of 36.
12. Madame Elizabeth, ſiſter of Louis XVI. is guillotined.
13. Suppreſſion of the revolutionary tribunals except that of Paris.
14. L'Hullier kills himſelf in priſon, and Rebec drowns himſelf; both actors in the maſſacres of Avignon, and of the 2d September.
15. Kaunitz compels the French to repaſs the Sambre, and kills 5000 men.
16. An action between General Clairfait and the French, who loſe 1500 men.
17. A decree ordering that all old or infirm prieſts ſhall be confined.
18. 3500 Engliſh of his royal Highneſs the Duke of York's army are worſted by 15000 republicans.
19. General Beaulieu, near Bouillon, kills 3000 Frenchmen, and takes 700 priſoners.
20. The Convention enacts that there ſhall be no more beggars, and the number is greatly increaſed.
22. A battle near Tournay, which laſts 16 hours: the French loſe 12,000, and the allies 3000.

23. A

23. A French army of 10,000 men penetrates into Luxembourg.
24. The Count de Kaunitz takes 20 pieces of artillery, kills 2000 Frenchmen, and takes 3000 priſoners.
25. An inſurrection of the patriots at Liege.
26. Thirty-two Dutch, and fourteen Engliſh veſſels are taken by the French fleet.
27. The Emperor returns to Vienna.
28. Engagement between the Audacieux and the Bretagne.
29. Action of Germerſheim; the French loſe there 400 men, and 600 made priſoners.
30. A plot fruſtrated, to aſſaſſinate the repreſentative of the people, Collot d'Herbois.
31. A plot formed to aſſaſſinate Robeſpierre.

JUNE.

1. Engagement between the Britiſh and republican fleets; the latter loſes eight ſhips of the line, two of which are ſunk.
2. The Convention decrees that an Engliſhman or Hanoverian ſhall not be taken priſoner.
3. At St. Brieux the guillotine is burnt, and the revolutionary tribunal expelled.
3. Defeat of the republican army near Charleroi, which loſes 4000 men.
5. The deliverer of Collot d'Herbois obtains a national penſion of 1500 livres.
6. At Sens the father and mother of Louis XVI. are dug up and buried in the common burying ground.

7. Inſtitution

7. Inſtitution of a military ſchool in the Plain of Sablons.
8. Jourdon, nicknamed *Coupe-tete*, General of the army of Avignon, is guillotined.
9. The ſon of Louis XVI. makes ſhoes for the ſoldiers, and the Princeſs Royal makes ſhirts for the nation.
10. General Clairfait is obliged to retreat.
11. The French take Port Vendre, Collioure, and St. Elme.
12. The deputies of the Convention aſſume the tri-coloured plume and ſcarf.
13. A feaſt to the Eternal. A ſeparation of the two ſexes for 24 hours.
14. The number of the French in the maritime part of Flanders is eſtimated at 170,000 men.
15. The patriots of Berne, notwithſtanding the great diſtance, ſend to the Pariſians offers of furniſhing them with proviſions.
16. An action near Charleroi: the French loſe 7000 men.
17. The inviolability of deputies to the Convention is renewed.
18. One hundred and ſixteen veſſels from America arrive in France.
19. Surrender of the town of Ypres to the French.
20. Terror and the guillotine occaſion the emigration of more than 50,000 Frenchmen.
21. Beginning of the quarrel between Robeſpierre and Bourdon de l'Oiſe.
22. Another quarrel between Robeſpierre and Talien.

23. Money

23. Money and jewels in the pockets of confined ſuſpected perſons are taken away.
24. Twenty-one members of the Parliament of Toulon are guillotined at Paris.
25. Ninety-four nuns at Angers are condemned to be tranſported to Africa.
26. Lord Moira's army ſuccours his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York's.
27. Men, horſes, proviſions and all property in France are put in a ſtate of requiſition.
21. A great conſpiracy is ſuppoſed, in order to authoriſe great maſſacres.
29. The French beſiege Charleroi.
30. The republicans attack the allies in the North with ſuch numerous forces, that the allies have no alternative but to retreat. We ſhall mention next year what have been the conſequences of this event.

PROCLAMATION

OF THE GENERALS OF THE

ARMY OF THE ROYALISTS.

By the King.

The Generals and Chiefs of the Royal and Catholic Army of Brittanny, to the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers of the Armies and Guards termed National Republicans.

FRENCH SOLDIERS,

WILL this appellation long be the only one which can give you any affinity with us? Although the moſt horrid guilt and the moſt profound villainy have hitherto employed unnatural means to arm citizens againſt citizens, brothers againſt brothers, to occaſion friends to be ſlaughtered by friends, and fathers by their own children, French valor ſo unworthily laviſhed ought at length to reconcile us—it is time to underſtand each other.

Can the French ſoldier have become all at once a baſe machine, of which the moſt artful knave takes poſſeſſion and manages its motions to his own liking?

Are you then debarred the liberty of reflecting and reaſoning on the cauſes for which you have ſhed your blood inceſſantly? And will the fear of puniſhment prevent the man accuſtomed to brave death from conſidering what he can and what he ought to do?

What has excited that atrocious and cruel war which we are daily waging? Who are we, and wherefore do we fight?

On one hand, a vicious republic, the empty name of which ſerves but to conceal from men of no judgment the moſt dreadful anarchy, the deſtruction of the ſacred principles of religion, of order, of government, of reſpect for individuals, and the rights of property, impudently veiled under the name of liberty and equality, which no one enjoys.

A ſilly aſſembly which lately voted with acclamations and yelled applauſe, at the iſſuing of thoſe inhuman decrees dictated by a villain before whom it bowed the knee, and whom a more artful villain has juſt brought to the ſcaffold, to make room for another himſelf, now throws the odium of all its crimes on that pretended tyrant, whoſe miſdeeds none of the members of it would have dared to expoſe a month ago. Thus, in order to avoid the imputation of villainy, it is guilty of folly and cowardice; and thoſe are the men who govern you!

Self-denominated repreſentatives, as ridiculous as ſavage, are every day ſhedding deluges of your blood. What is it to them? Have they not in their power generals who ſerve for an excuſe? And are not the heads of thoſe unfortunate men reſponſible for their follies?

Now

Now they inform you of the victories of armies far diſtant from you: but you know the nature of thoſe victories; the forcing of a poſt, the capture of a piece of artillery coſt thouſands of Frenchmen; your lives are to them an object of arithmetical calculation; and theſe baſe tyrants are ſhouting ſongs of exultation, whilſt your families are in tears, whilſt France is clad in univerſal mourning.

Now they endeavour to dazzle you with ſpecious promiſes which are never realized. Behold, how, placed by themſelves between the treaſures their rapacity has wreſted from the toils of your relations, and the wants for which theſe laſt thought they had made ſo many great ſacrifices, theſe villains wallow in the moſt barbarous luxury, and glut themſelves with riches, whilſt you are in want of even the neceſſaries of life!

On our ſide, religion, honour, reſpect for the property and liberty of individuals, peace, public tranquillity; the return of thoſe happy days when the French ſoldier was the object of the admiration of other nations, the ſafeguard of the citizens, and the defender of the laws—Such is the object of our wiſhes, of our efforts, of our conteſts!

Call to your minds the time when, marching under the ſtandards of glory, your arrival in our cities was a feſtival for the citizens; how eager the peaceable inhabitant was to welcome you; with what cordiality he ſhared with you the repaſt of his family, and the fruits of his toil; you were then his defenders and friends. The coldneſs with which he now

receives

receives you, the diſperſion of his children at your approach, the ſullen ſilence he obſerves towards you, the dread depicted on his uneaſy and affrighted figure, doubtleſs muſt evince to you, that he no longer beholds in you but the blind and deſtructive inſtruments of the injuſtice and ferocity of his oppreſſors.

French ſoldiers, where are they who wiſh to make robbers, jailors and executioners of us? What do they deſire who deſpiſe your lives, and barbarouſly butcher the priſoners they take from us, in order to provoke us to the ſame cruelties againſt you? From whom do they derive that power, by virtue of which they command you, and even preſume to puniſh you for thoſe ſentiments of honour which ſometimes occaſion your complaints? From you, from none but you. Ah! forbear, forbear then to be acceſſary to the execution of their ſanguinary commands.

Puniſh them yourſelves for ſo many crimes which fall on you. Join with us in replacing our auguſt and lawful ſovereign on the throne. Array yourſelves with all the glory which beamed on the armies of Henry IV. when a guilty faction ſtrove to overturn the throne of his fathers. How intereſting to behold a young prince ſurrounded by thoſe brave warriors who have replaced on his brow the badge of majeſty, which impious hands had ſnatched away! Separate your cauſe from that of the monſters who are miſleading you. Let the world behold this ſight, and let France ſee in you her deliverers, after five years of convulſion and guilt.

The Generals and Chiefs of the Catholic and royal army of Brittanny declare,

ARTICLE I. That the reſolutions, ſet forth in the proclamation of the 26th of July, ſhall be ſtrictly adhered to.

ART. II. The murders committed on the king's faithful ſubjects, requiring ſad, but juſt repriſals, as the only method of ſtopping the courſe of this unheard of barbarity, hereafter no priſoners will be taken.

ART. III. All generals, officers, ſoldiers of regular troops, or national guards; all civil or military commiſſioners, all phyſicians, ſurgeons, and others whatever, employed in the ſervice of armies and places, who wiſh to partake of the honour of reeſtabliſhing their rightful ſovereign on the throne, and in extirpating the uſurpers of it, will be maintained in the ranks, dignities, commands, employments, functions, ſalaries and pay which they may have previouſly enjoyed in the republican troops; they will moreover receive by way of gratuity, three months of the ſaid pay and ſalary without any deduction.

ART. IV. Every village, borough, city, fortreſs, or ſea-port town, which before the approach of the army ſhall hoiſt the royal ſtandard, and take the reſolution of defending it, will, on that account, be entitled to a general amneſty in favour of all its inhabitants; the commandants, ſtaff-officers, and all civil and military officers whatever, will be maintained in their poſts in the king's name. The garriſon ſhall

receive

receive a bounty, viz. privates and non-commiſſioned, a year's pay, and the officers of every rank, ſix months ſalary; the ſame will be obſerved with reſpect to ſhips of the line, frigates and veſſels of every denomination which may make the ſame election.

ART. V. Every commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned officer who ſhall join the army, with half or more of the men under his command, ſhall receive a gratuity equivalent to one year's pay; he and his party will alſo receive the value of the horſes, equipage, arms, carriages and utenſils they ſhall bring. This article has reference likewiſe to every individual who may join with arms and baggage.

ART. VI. All generals, officers, ſoldiers, &c. who, not having previouſly had a favourable opportunity of withdrawing themſelves from tyranny, and who, obliged by circumſtances to march againſt the army, ſhall have the courage before or during the action to turn their arms againſt the enemies of religion and the king, thereby anticipate the deſerved puniſhment of ſome villains, and prevent the effuſion of French blood, ſhall receive an equal bounty, viz. all privates and non-commiſſioned, two years pay, and the officers of every deſcription, a year's ſalary; and after the peace, ſhall enjoy the whole of the ſaid pay and ſalary, by way of penſions.

ART. VII. The firſt campaign which ſhall be made with the Catholic and royal army, by the above deſcribed perſons, ſhall be equivalent to each of them to ſix years ſervice, in the attainment of military rewards and badges. There will four years be allowed to them,

from

from the day on which they may rejoin the army, or comply with the propoſitions of the preſent proclamation, which ſhall concern them, according to their reſpective ranks and employments.

Done in Council, the 20th Auguſt, 1794, in the ſecond year of the reign of Louis XVII.

(SIGNED) Le Comte J. de Puiſaye, Mar. de camp; le Marquis de la Bourdonnaye; le Cev, de Chanterau, chef. de diviſion, Offi. de la Vendée; Boulainvilliers, Chev. de St. Louis, Offi. du Morbihan; le Chev. de Sitz. *id.* Bellevue, Offi. de la Vendée; Jarry, *id.* Caſquerai, page du Roi, *id.* Foreſtier, *id.* Duperrat, *id.* Delahaye, Offi. des Côtes du Nord; Leroi, lieut. col. Berthlot, Offi. de la V. Trommelin, Offi. d'Iſle & Vilaine; Bedée du Moulin Tifſon, *id.* le Chev. du Buſnel, *id.* Pinſeau, Goupil, & Boitton, *id.* le Chev. du Trorou, Chev. de St. Louis; le Chev. de Rahier, Offi. de l'Iſle & Vilaine; le Chev. de Bedée, *id.* le Chev. de Boiſgny, *id.* Poncet, Offi. de la V. Fabre, *id.* Guinard, *id.* Mercier, *id.* de Blondel, *id.* Guillemot, Offi. du M. le Chev. des Boiſhardy, Offi. des Côtes du Nord; Flauſt, *id.* Maudet, *id.* de la Forêt, Offi. d'Iſle, & V. Perſchais, *id.* Oleron, *id.* Boiſguy, *id.* D'Argentiere, *id.* Roſſignol, *id.* de Thuollois,

ollois, *id.* de Thiers, Offi. du M. Lefevre, *id.* Duſſy, Offi. de la Manche. Breonard, commiſſaire civil de l'Armée de la Vendée.

FINIS.